

Euro 96
20 page
guide



Sara Thornton's love
letters from prison



The man from the MoD
who believes in UFOs



Section Two, cover story

Second Two, Living

THE INDEPENDENT

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WEATHER Starting dry, rain later 48p (M 45p)

Cabinet tension as beef vetoes continue

COLIN BROWN
Chief Political Correspondent

John Major and senior Cabinet colleagues last night agreed to continue blocking European business to get the ban on beef exports lifted, in spite of warnings that it could harm British business interests abroad.

There were tensions in the Cabinet in spite of an attempt to present a united front. Kenneth Clarke, the Chancellor, who attended the "war Cabinet", was said to be concerned about continued retaliatory action.

The Prime Minister summoned ministers to Downing Street to agree to carry on the action after the expected partial lifting of the ban today by the agriculture ministers' council on exports of beef products, tallow, gelatin and semen. It will include blocking a move to declare 1997 anti-racism year.

The Cabinet agreed to maintain the blocking of EU business until a framework for lifting the ban is agreed. Although Douglas Hogg, the Agriculture Minister, will present a 200-page dossier today, detailing Britain's plans for dealing with BSE, including culling up to 80,000 cattle, unpublished figures obtained by the *Independent* show the incidence of BSE among young cows has barely changed in the past five years. Among cows under five years old, the percentage has fallen from 2 per cent in 1989 to 1.5 per cent in 1995; among cows aged more than six, the incidence of 3 per cent in 1995 is the second-highest in the past seven years.

Robin Cook, Labour's foreign affairs spokesman, warned the Chancellor that he will be made to look "an ass" by blocking a measure in the EU, which Britain supported.

Calling for Britain to "de-escalate" the action, Lord Brittan, Britain's senior European Commissioner, warned Mr Major: "Don't let Euro-sceptics call the tune. The Conservative Party is not going to win the election by rabid anti-Europeanism. That will look like panic."

Hugh Dykes, a leading Tory Euro-supporter, said: "To base

the policy stance on an attitude of pleading the pantomime figures of Norman Lamont and Theresa Gorman must be seriously worrying to the whole of the Cabinet."

The CBI, which this week is mounting a campaign to support business in Europe, expressed fears that the row over beef is damaging business interests. Adair Turner, director general of the CBI, said the anti-European press, which had supported the Government's action, was "not helpful".

"It will be concerning if it goes on - both in terms of our reputation and people's feeling of our commitment to Europe," he said on the BBC *Breakfast* with Frost programme.

Senior ministers said last night they were "depressed" by opinion polls showing no improvement in the Government's rating, in spite of the action. Mr Hogg, with the Foreign Secretary, Malcolm Rifkind, will embark on a tour of European capitals later in the week to put the case for lifting the beef ban.

The former foreign secretary, Douglas Hurd, said "trench warfare" with Brussels would be counter-productive: "I think that [non-cooperation] is reasonable as a short-term tactic, but to settle down to some sort of trench warfare, particularly against things that we are in favour of, would of course be counter-productive."

He also cautioned Mr Major against shifting to a more Euro-sceptic policy to court popularity. "It's a mistake, even on a narrow political calculation, to suppose that electoral or even personal salvation lies in going down that road", he told LWT's *Crosstalk* programme.

Three former European Commissioners and three former senior British diplomats today issued a joint statement warning that retaliation threatened to relegate Britain to "second class status within Europe".

Those signing the statement, issued by the European Movement, included Lord Jenkins, the former SDP leader and European president and Bruce Millan, a former Labour MP. Ministers' offensive, page 20



Europe: Time for a change of direction

"We are pro-European because to be anything else is morally wrong and intellectually disgraceful. But the EU is now undemocratic and, because of that, dangerous. There is another way."

The *Confederate Case*, Page 13

Labour plans curfew for William and gang



Children on the streets of Walker, in Newcastle upon Tyne. The Just William image of youngsters finding fun on their own has become tarnished. Photograph: Richard Rayner

COLIN BROWN

A plan by Labour's home affairs spokesman to impose a 9pm curfew on children aged under eleven met with scepticism from Shadow Cabinet colleagues last night and was attacked as "big brother" by the Government.

Home Office minister Timothy Kirkhope said: "The idea of a wholesale curfew is an affront to the majority of well-behaved young people. This policy of a general curfew espouses the values of a socialist big brother who wants to control everything and is simply unable to trust anybody to exercise individual responsibility."

Tory MPs privately welcomed the curfew proposal by Jack Straw. "We have nine and 10-year-olds causing chaos after nine o'clock at night and there is nothing you can do, because

yobbish behaviour is not illegal," said one.

However, Donald Dewar, the Labour chief whip, said he was not sure curfews would be "workable". He told BBC 1's *On the Record* programme: "I haven't discussed it. I haven't looked at the practicalities."

"My first instinct is that this is a problem of very real proportions. I'm not sure that a curfew would be a workable solution. But what I do believe is that any responsible political party should be considering these problems."

Simon Hughes, the Liberal Democrat spokesman, attacked curfews as "the latest simplistic, unenforceable and dangerous Labour idea".

Mr Straw strongly defended the idea, which he said would be considered as part of the wider Labour policy plans for

dealing with youth crime. He denied he was copying the curfews in some states in America, endorsed last week by President Bill Clinton in the run-up to his presidential election campaign. "I have lots and lots of complaints of children, who are under 10, out on the streets after nine o'clock at night," Mr Straw said. "This is a specific proposal to deal with young children. I am not saying this should be adopted as a national plan. It is something that should be tried locally."

It would require primary legislation to give the police the power to take children off the streets after 10pm if they were unaccompanied by adults.

Although it is likely to cause a backlash from Labour's left wing, Mr Straw is convinced there is a growing problem, even in traditional market towns in

Tory areas, of children being allowed to run in gangs at night, and that there will be public support for a curfew.

Home Office sources said they had no plans for introducing curfews, but a wide-ranging Bill on law and order is planned for the autumn, which Labour could use to raise the curfew plan.

The police are likely to complain they lack the resources to shoulder the burden of catching children, but Mr Straw said other initiatives to curb teenage crime including banning street drinking in some towns had released police to do other duties.

"My preference would be for children aged 10 and under to be off the streets by 9pm," Mr Straw said. "But it would be up to the local authorities to decide. This is not jack-booted centralism."



Restrictions to aid parenting

Jack Straw, the shadow Home Secretary, explains the curfew plans

From agony columnists to solemn psychotherapists there is no shortage of public advice in the newspapers about adult personal relationships, but with what is often the product of those relationships - the children - the silence is overwhelming.

Parenting has survived the increasing openness of the past three decades to remain an essentially private matter. There are volumes aplenty on babies. But as children develop into social beings so the book list shrinks.

Despite this most parents manage very well. Some, however, do not. We know that there has been a dramatic fourfold increase in the number of primary age children facing exclusion. In many schools behaviour is the major challenge for teachers, governors and parents.

Since in our culture norms of parenting are private it is some-

times the children who establish a common standard of behaviour among the selves.

How many parents have wilted under the claim of "but so-and-so parents let him/her stay out until late?"

In the consultation paper of Youth Justice, which we published a fortnight ago, we proposed much greater emphasis on education for parenting. There is good practice around the country but too little is given the publicity it deserves. This is odd, since our society has long insisted that parents' "rights" should be tempered by children's rights enforced by the community. For example, children have a right to education and parents a duty to see that their children turn up at school on time.

Of course, we have to avoid

being too prescriptive. But I know of no one who thinks that the interests of children aged 10 and under served if they are out in the street unsupervised at 11 at night and if such behaviour does not serve their interest (and can certainly disrupt the local community) the next question is what to do about it.

One idea which we are currently considering is that local authorities, with the agreement of the police and after consultation with residents, should be able with by-laws to enforce curfews restricting children 10 and under from being out unsupervised in the street late at night.

A key element in this approach is that it would be local. The very process by which sullen and frustrated complaints were turned into positive debate about basic standards of be-

haviour in an area might of itself lead to much better agreement among parents, teachers and police about young people's behaviour and for example the time that children of a certain age should be home.

These local debates might well identify the need in the youth service, in after-school clubs, and in parenting education. Local agreement might then emerge that the enforcement of curfew by-laws should be a last resort when these other measures had failed to work by themselves.

Will this approach work? No one can say for certain until it is tried - and we welcome views about it. But little might be lost and a great deal gained by some properly monitored pilot schemes.

Children have civil liberties too and parents responsibilities. Doing nothing means taking liberties with many children's futures.

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Sara Thornton:
Exclusive interview
The blue stone Sara Thornton wears on her forehead between her eyes is, she says, a symbol of her inner self. "It means I have a right as a woman to be who I am." Page 3

Ceasefire hopes
Political attention in Ireland is focused on the likelihood of a new IRA ceasefire to allow Sinn Fein to enter the political talks due to open next week. Page 4

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Death a sign that people can change

In an exclusive interview, Heather Mills asks Sara Thornton about her turbulent life and future plans to teach prisoners meditation

Sara Thornton wears a blue stone on her forehead between her eyes. It is, she says, her "goddess stone" - a symbol of her inner self.

Her spirituality is something she found when she was in prison. "It means I have a right as a woman to be who I am," she says.

Those who have followed the story of this battered woman who killed her husband, will see her stone and declaration that she is now a "soul" here to teach peace and harmony as evidence of the "madness" which prompted her to kill her husband, Malcolm. Others may see it as an example of her need to attract attention - a feature of the personality disorder she suffers which renders her liable to severe mood swings and sometimes inappropriate reactions. Sara sees it as her salvation, an indication that her life and Malcolm's death have some meaning - a sign that people can change.

With a woman so full of complexities and contradictions, there are no simple explanations. That is why she became a champion for the battered women's cause, only to be later sidelined because she but did not play the part of the helpless victim. She fits no stereotype and can be her own worst enemy.

A tiny woman, about five feet, and terribly thin - she bounces in from a shopping trip. "I've had so many people say how happy they are that I am free. I have had so much support. It means so much. I need that support."

It is one of her many contradictions. In another breath she says: "Do you think my feelings of self-worth depend upon the press coverage or what Malcolm Thornton's family think of me. No they do not. It doesn't hurt me, it hurts them."

But despite the tough words there is the impression that Sara does hurt and very badly - her body language betrays the conviction in her voice, a gentle rock or a sudden leap up and out of the room when we touch on raw nerves.

Sara Thornton became a household name when her first appeal against her compulsory life sentence for the murder of her husband, stabbed while he lay in a drunken stupor, failed. Her case highlighted an apparent discrepancy in the law which allowed men who acted in sudden anger a defence of provocation - even if the provocation was trivial. But it was denied to women, particularly battered women, who may have finally snapped after a long, slow build-up, but could not show the necessary "sudden and temporary" loss of control.

Her case raised public awareness of domestic violence (it accounts for one in four violent crimes) and placed reform of the homicide laws on the legal and political agenda.

Other women, such as Kiranjit Alhewalia and Emma Humphreys who killed violent partners, benefited and were freed by the appeal court after their murder convictions were reduced to manslaughter. Last year, Sara's conviction was quashed by judges who ordered a retrial for murder. Although she was released on bail from prison where she had spent five years, she risked being sent back.

Last week, an Oxford jury convicted her of manslaughter after being asked to consider two options - that she was provoked by her husband's alcoholism and violence, or that her responsibility was diminished because she suffered from a personality disorder. Although no one knows on what grounds the jurors reached their unanimous verdict, the judge sentenced her to five years, finding diminished responsibility.

That makes Sara very angry. "The judge had no right to do that. He didn't know what the jury was thinking or how the verdict was reached. But it was politically expedient because people would rather think I did it because I was mad rather than because society let me and



Sara Thornton at her home in north London. 'People would rather think I did it because I was mad than because society let me and Malcolm down' Photograph: Peter Macdiarmid

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Malcolm down. Everybody knew - his friends, the police - that he was ill, that he was drunk in alleyways, that he threatened to kill me. But nobody cared about him before his death - only afterwards."

Sara agrees she suffered less abuse than some women, adding: "Kiranjit was not battered, she was tortured. What



Malcolm Thornton: Sara does not blame him

are you saying? That there are levels of battering which are acceptable?"

In another contradiction, she neither blames Malcolm, nor men for domestic violence. "Malcolm and I were a disaster waiting to happen. We were mirror images of each other. He

abused me because I abused myself," she says. The five year jail term was fair - but she adds: "It is only fair if men start getting that kind of sentence as well". She is right again. "What sentence do you think Malcolm would have got if he killed me?" she asks.

"What everyone forgets is that I loved him and he loved me and that between these episodes we had some really good times."

Sara chose not to give evidence during her second trial, because she says she has talked so much about the killing - particularly to psychiatrists - that she sounds like one, herself. "I honestly do not think I could have given a true account of what happened."

"All I know is that I didn't mean to kill him. I mean I am supposed to have this extreme personality and I would have stabbed him loads of times if I meant it - not just once. I know I was at the end of my tether. I was angry. I was frightened. I don't know, it was crazy."

Certainly her behaviour immediately afterwards was bizarre. She called an ambulance, put some washing on, patted the bottom on of the policeman who arrived and offered to cook everybody pasta. Surprisingly, her father,

Richard Cooper, gave evidence for the prosecution. Asked why she gets up and leaves. "I can't talk about that."

She was born 41 years ago into what should have been a South seas children's idyll of beaches and blue skies. Her father worked for the British government on the Pacific islands and her mother, Jane, was a marine biologist.

But she and her sister Billi, grew up in a house echoing with

turbulent rows between their parents. The father is portrayed as a distant figure, and although he denies it, the daughters say their mother was violent.

The girls withdrew forming the bond that still holds them together. They are said to have handled rejection and their quest for affection differently - Sara becoming volatile and rebellious. Billi withdrawn.

Sara made several attempts at suicide - the first as a teenager,

the last in her 20s. The scars across her left wrist, and even more alarmingly on either side of her neck, show she was serious. It was, she says because she was consumed with a sense of failure as a daughter and a mother.

She will not speak about her father, but she does talk of the violence dished out daily by her now dead mother - a painful testimony supported publicly during last week's trial by Billi, also estranged from their father.

Many women asked me why I didn't skip the country ... I never believed I would be found guilty
Prison letters, Section Two

Was Sara ever happy? "I was when I gave birth to Luisa [her daughter by her first marriage] ... And there were other times. But I am not a very happy person. I am not happy now." And what of her future - now she is finally free? She is reluctant to seek counselling but is convinced her turbulent history will never repeat itself. She will attract a different type of man. And here we return to her new age spirituality. "Prison was good for me. I was harsh on myself. I went into prison as someone who had taken a life and I used my pain to heal myself. Now I want to go back to prison and teach meditation and healing to people who have time to look at the patterns and beliefs in their lives that allowed them to make problems and mistakes and make the changes for themselves."

But she will take no responsibility for causing Malcolm's family - in particular his son, Martin - any pain. They must also accept responsibility as she had done, she says. "If Martin wants to protect his pain onto me as being the evil woman, that is his responsibility. But that will destroy him in the end - not me."

And then suddenly the hard tone fades again and she says: "I am trusting you with this. What you write about me becomes fact with a lot of people."

But after only a very brief spell with Sara, there can be few hard facts. Only the impression that underneath this woman who presents a strong, confident and sometimes rejecting facade, there is an unhappy and very vulnerable person, looking for love and - despite her bravado - understanding. She is someone who needs a hug. People will be able to assess Sara Thornton for themselves when she tells her story in "Provocation" - a Cutting Edge special - on Channel 4 on Thursday 13 June at 9pm.

Lazy Britons set to tip the scales in new millennium

ROS WYNNE-JONES

Britons will weigh more in the new millennium, the food and drink industry warn today as fat remains firmly in the headlines and MPs come clean about their private battles of the bulge.

Lord Lawson, the former Chancellor of the Exchequer, revealed the secret struggle of his dramatic downsizing from 17 stone to 12; the Princess of Wales declared war on wafers in the fashion industry; and Omega, the watchmakers, abandoned their stance decrying super-thin models to announce they would be advertising in Vogue after all.

Edwina Currie, meanwhile, exposed the former Secretary of State for Health Kenneth Clarke's idea of a diet as: "the largest pizza you have ever seen" and a "huge cigar".

A conference of 200 health experts will hear today that one in four Britons will be obese by 2005. The reason is pure laziness, said the Food and Drink Federation, launching an exercise and healthy eating campaign.

The conference, attended by scientists, doctors, government officials and fitness experts at the Royal Society of Medicine in London, was called in an attempt to avert a future peopled by overweight couch potatoes.



Before and after: An expansive Lord Lawson (left) before an arthritic knee forced him to take his diet seriously (right)

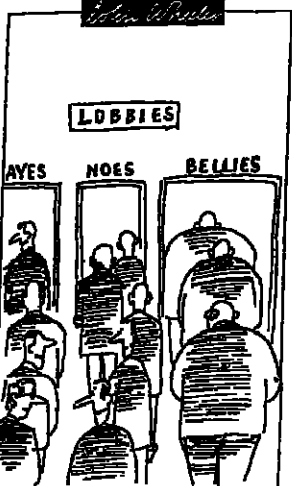


Karen Barber, a Food and Drink Federation spokeswoman, said: "Research shows that levels of physical activity have declined dramatically in recent years and this appears to be a major factor in the rise in the number of... obese people." The aim of the Joint the Act campaign was to encourage people to take more "moderate, fun exercise" and to eat healthier meals.

Dr Adrienne Hardman, an exercise physiologist at Loughborough University, said: "In England, seven out of 10 men and eight out of 10 women don't take enough exercise. The initiative has been wel-

comed by Baroness Cumberlege, a junior health minister. And from September she will be able to recommend The Nigel Lawson Diet Book.

One diet that didn't work for Lord Lawson, was the "White-law regime", named after his former colleague Willie Whitelaw. The top tip from Willie was to give up spirits and drink wine instead. This method "slowed the upward trend" for Mr Lawson but hardly helped him to lose weight. The House of Commons Weightwatchers chapter also proved fruitless, as Lord Lawson expanded rather than dwindled while a member. Even when the former vari-



ty skier fell over while on a 1993 ski expedition, and was unable to get up unaided, he kept on eating. The onset of arthritis in his knee, however, started a determined diet that has left him looking half the size of his Cabinet self.

Last year the ex-food minister Nicholas Soames, cruelly known in Westminster circles as the "Crawley Food Mountain" went on a diet for charity. His progress to date is unfortunately less visible than Nigel Lawson's. "The only thing that worries me is that it is not my nature to be a very thin man," he said. "I do want to enjoy life to the full. But I am optimistic."

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Sinn Fein success puts pressure on IRA

DAVID MCKITTRICK
Ireland Correspondent

Almost all political attention in Ireland is now focused on the chances of a new IRA ceasefire to allow Sinn Fein to enter the political talks due to open in Belfast next Monday.

Although there are no signs of any IRA decision to renew its ceasefire, the unprecedentedly high Sinn Fein vote in last week's election for representatives to the forum has changed the entire republican landscape. The republicans, like everyone else, were surprised by the extent of their success in taking 15 per cent of the vote.

This means that both Sinn Fein and the IRA will be involved in a careful analysis of the significance of the vote and how it has changed the political scene. Most observers agree that it indicated a huge endorsement of the Sinn Fein

president, Gerry Adams, and his approach of pursuing a peace process.

This points towards another ceasefire at some stage, but at the moment there are few obvious pointers that this is to be expected before 10 June. Although many will argue that a new ceasefire now will gain Sinn Fein the moral high ground, republican strategists may be more inclined to play a longer game.

The next major development is due tomorrow when the Northern Ireland Secretary, Sir Patrick Mayhew, and the Irish Minister for Foreign Affairs, Dick Spring, are to meet in London in an attempt to resolve differences over the shape of next week's talks.

Weekend remarks by Sir Patrick on the timing of the de-commissioning of IRA weaponry have been interpreted as a softening of the Gov-

ernment's line on this contentious issue. Mr Spring yesterday welcomed Sir Patrick's stance, praising it as realistic.

He added: "I believe we have been making progress on de-commissioning and can reach agreement on Tuesday. I would hope that we can tie down these matters in a way that will bring all parties to the table. What we need to agree is a format for the talks."

Dublin is also pressing for a major role in the talks for former US Senator, George Mitchell, who headed an international panel which reported on arms de-commissioning earlier this year. The Irish government is adamant, however, that Sinn Fein should not be admitted to talks without a new IRA ceasefire.

Sir Patrick's comments drew a strong response from Tory backbencher David Wiltshire,

who accused him of trying to bribe the IRA with concessions to persuade it to call a ceasefire. He declared: "It is further appeasement. It is yet another attempt to buy off killers and it won't work. We have an election on Thursday and by Saturday we have the white flag hauled up again. It is concession after concession after concession."

Sir Patrick's remarks also drew criticism from Ulster Unionist MP the Rev Martin Smyth, who said the secretary of state should resign if he allowed Sinn Fein into talks without taking a step towards de-commissioning.

Another Irish minister, Pádraig Kirby, said the Sinn Fein vote "strengthened the hand of Gerry Adams and those who want a restoration of the ceasefire to persuade the IRA hardliners that this is what the people want". He said he believed the IRA "will see sense".

Mistrust and fear for the future

A new Northern Ireland opinion poll has provided telling insights into how difficult the task of finding agreement among the political parties is likely to be in the wake of last week's election.

The poll confirms the picture of a starkly divided political scene, characterised by mistrust, insecurity and uncertainty about the future. It suggests less than a third of voters believe the coming talks will result in agreement.

The bleak portrait emerges from a poll of voters carried out last week by Ulster Marketing Surveys, who put questions designed by Dr Geoffrey Evans and Professor Brendan O'Leary to more than 1,000 people.

The findings show that the British government is held in low regard. Only one nationalist in 20, and less than one in five Unionists, said they trusted the Government. By contrast, three-quarters of nationalists

Poll shows deal between parties will be hard to reach, writes David McKitterick

and 43 per cent of Unionists indicated they did not trust the Government.

More nationalists were prepared to put their trust in the Irish government, while three-quarters of Unionists do not trust Dublin.

In another finding which augurs badly for the prospect of success in talks, the poll showed a lack of trust in the leadership of David Trimble's Ulster party, even among those who voted for it. While three-quarters of Sinn Fein voters strongly trusted the party leader, Gerry Adams, only 37 per cent of Ulster Unionist voters expressed strong trust in their leaders. Of those voting for the Ulster Unionists, six out of 10 said their second choice would be the Rev Ian Paisley's more hardline Democratic Unionists.

Asked whether voters would accept a settlement agreed to by their preferred leaders, even if it included elements they strongly disliked, more than two-thirds of those voting for Sinn Fein and John Hume's SDLP said they would. Among Ulster Unionist supporters, this was reduced to half.

On more wide-ranging questions concerning the future of Northern Ireland, marked differences showed up. Sixty per cent of Protestants believed Northern Ireland would still be part of the United Kingdom in 20 years time, while more than half of Catholics believed it would be part of an Irish Republic or run jointly by London and Dublin.

In terms of what they hoped to see happening in the future, Catholic opinion fragmented.

Thirty-one per cent hoped it would be part of a united Ireland, 34 per cent hoped it would be under joint London-Dublin rule and 15 per cent thought it should remain within the UK.

Protestant opinion was more unified, with four-fifths wishing to stay in the UK. Interestingly, while 60 per cent of Sinn Fein voters wanted a united Ireland, a quarter would prefer joint London-Dublin rule.

On the Protestant side, however, the poll revealed deep opposition to Dublin's involvement in Northern Ireland.

Questioned on their attitude towards a new north-south body, as proposed by both the British and Irish governments, 85 per cent of nationalists were in favour but 70 per cent of committed Unionists were against.

Only a quarter of Protestants and 40 per cent of Catholics believed that an agreement would be reached by the parties who attended the talks.



Familiar face: Nicole, the face that launched thousands of Renault Clio's. A survey by the French car maker found Nicole is more famous than John Major. Photograph: Kalpesh Lalitga

New pay moves to avert postal strike

BARRIE CLEMENT
Labour Editor

The Royal Mail is to table a new pay and productivity package after leaders of 138,000 postal workers yesterday announced a vote of more than two to one for a national strike.

Leaders of the Communication Workers' Union and management agreed to meet next week in an attempt to avert what would be the first national walkout for eight years.

Richard Dykes, managing director of the Royal Mail, said last night that fresh proposals would meet concerns that the present offer left out more than 30 per cent of workers.

Alan Johnson, joint general secretary of the CWU, warned that staff would not simply be bought off. Key demands for greater efficiency would also have to be withdrawn.

On the first day of the CWU's annual conference in Blackpool, Mr Johnson said that all options for action would be explored including an indefinite national strike affecting deliveries to all 24 million addresses. Under employment legislation action will have to start by 28 June.

In a 74 per cent turnout, approximately 68 per cent voted for action to secure a reduction in the working week from six days to five. The union is also seeking enhanced job security, higher pay and assurances over the future of the second delivery. Growing distrust of management - which has led to 18 months of wildcat walkouts - has been fuelled by a series of proposals postal workers believe are aimed at achieving higher productivity without reward.

The CWU leader said the union wanted quick answers. "My members will take this action with great reluctance but they are the end of their tether. We want a five day week before the millennium."

A Royal Mail spokesman said more money would be put on the table so that no postal workers would lose out. "There is a very strong will at the Royal Mail to reach agreement. A strike is in no-one's interest."

Mobile phone 'health risk'

A stark warning about the health dangers posed by mobile phones is given today by a group of scientists.

No conclusive evidence has yet been produced to substantiate claims that microwave radiation from mobile phones can damage the brain - but many experts are nonetheless convinced that a danger exists.

Six scientists from the United States, Australia and Sweden who have been examining the

effects of radiation similar to that produced by mobile phones spell out their fears tonight on BBC's *Watchdog* HealthCheck programme.

Their experiments indicate links to diseases such as asthma, Alzheimer's Disease and cancer.

Two of the scientists disclose that they have stopped using mobile phones, while the other four say they use them "only when essential" because of the possible risks.

Dr Henry Lai and Dr N P Singh from the University of Washington in Seattle both report on the damage caused to DNA in the brain cells of rats exposed to microwaves. Their work suggests that "hot-spots" may develop inside the brain, causing damage.

The European Commission has established a committee to decide priorities for further research into the effects of mobile phones.



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صلى الله عليه وسلم

Row over doctor shuts specialist children's clinic

LOUISE JURY

Britain's only clinic for children with neurological and genetic disorders due to a special vitamin deficiency has closed after a row over its staff and standards.

The Vitamin B12 Unit of Chelsea and Westminster Hospital in London, one of only four in the world, can no longer offer specialist advice and testing because of a dispute over the future of Dr Ray Bhatt, who ran it. The hospital said it cannot vouch for the safety of his patients until the pioneering work, which is classified as research, has been reviewed by other experts.

It offered him a short-term contract while this was carried

out. But he refused the contract and said the hospital was holding up the review process.

The row has left more than 300 patients, mainly children, unable to continue treatment or at risk of treatment without appropriate checks. They suffer from conditions including severe brain disorders, seizures and near-paralysis, thought to be linked to a deficiency of the vitamin B12.

Angry parents have criticised the hospital trust for the closure and for tardiness in making alternative arrangements for treatment.

Professor Victor Herbert, of New York's Mount Sinai School of Medicine, a world expert, wrote to Stephen Dorrell, the Health Secretary, to support Dr

Bhatt's plea for the closure to be investigated. He said Dr Bhatt was "by far the most distinguished physician in England in the area of biochemical defects due to B12 deficiency producing psychiatric damage, and just about the only one in England capable of not only diagnosing such situations but also effectively treating them."

Professor Herbert added: "It would be a tragedy, not only for England, but for the world, if Professor Bhatt's honorary contract is not renewed, and if the B12 unit is not re-opened."

The unit became part of the Chelsea and Westminster Hospital in an NHS shake-up two years ago. Its pioneering work continued with charitable funding, which ended last year.

The hospital wants the work scrutinised by its ethics committee, which is a health service requirement, and says the B12 treatment must be assessed. But it has failed to reach agreement with the doctor and he plans to claim unfair dismissal at an industrial tribunal.

Dr Bhatt said: "It's a great shame for British medicine. This is an international unit and we have patients who are desperately ill."

However, Dr John Collins, the Chelsea and Westminster Healthcare Trust's medical director, said the hospital was doing everything it could to sort out alternative testing for children undergoing treatment.

Dr Collins, who emphasised the unit had only come under the trust's control two years ago, said that until the work had been reviewed, they had to proceed with caution. "We understand the parents' position, but we are responsible for the safety of their children," he said.

Peter Griffiths, of the Charing Cross and Westminster Medical School, which employs Dr Bhatt as a researcher, said: "We're not normally in the position where treatment is dependent on research funding and we're very unhappy that the school is involved. However, it is really a matter for the trust."

Vitamin treatment held out ray of hope

Baby Josie Raven has been so ill since birth that at one point her parents were told to prepare for the worst. But her seizures improved after she was sent to Dr Bhatt, writes Louise Jury.

He found that a previous treatment was poisoning the child and thought a vitamin B12 deficiency was linked to her condition. He set her on a course of injections to tackle it.

At 27 months the little girl is still desperately ill. But for her parents, Roy and Fran, Dr Bhatt was the only person who convinced them he might unravel Josie's case. They are furious at the closure of the unit and the delay in making alternative arrangements. "My real complaint about Chelsea and Westminster is the complete lack of understanding of the urgency of it," said Mr Raven, 37, a teacher in Broadstairs, Kent.

"These are children who are being damaged by 10, 12 sometimes 20 fits a day."

The consultant in charge of her case told Mr and Mrs

CASE STUDY

Raven the fits were "inextricably linked" with the vitamin B12 deficiency. But he cannot continue prescribing the B12 injections, which have proved so useful, because the necessary blood and urine checks cannot be carried out. "It's absolutely monstrous," Mr Raven said.

Mandy Brumskill agreed. Her four-year-old autistic son, Liam, has also been affected by the closure. He is continuing to have B12 injections, but she is alarmed that the specialised checks cannot be done to monitor his condition.

Mrs Brumskill, 32, of York, said the injections had made a significant difference to her son's life. She consulted staff at Great Ormond Street when the unit closed. "But the professor there said it was only the vitamin B12 unit who dealt with the situation. They said it was the only one which understood all the deficiencies."

Hundreds tune up and get down to some serious playing around in the Peak District



Finger pickin' good: Musicians pick up their banjos and guitars for a jamming session in a barn at the 20th bluegrass music festival in Edale, Derbyshire three days of meeting up and mellowing out to a style of country music with its roots firmly in the grasslands of Kentucky Photograph: Howard Barlow

Police target cross-border crime gangs

JASON BENNETTO
Crime Correspondent

A campaign to crack down on criminal gangs that carry out nation-wide operations involving robbery, burglary, counterfeiting and drugs, is being mounted by the police.

A study has shown that at least 10 per cent of crimes are believed to be the work of organised gangs moving around the country, usually into neighbouring police force areas. In some types of crime, such as burglary, up to one-third of all offences are believed to have

been the work of outside gangs.

Police chiefs are concerned that many organised crimes which take place between different force boundaries are going undetected because of the lack of co-operation between chief constables. At present, there is no single organisation responsible for tackling these sort of crimes, which are not considered serious enough for the regional crime squads to deal with. Similarly, the forthcoming national crime unit is not expected to deal with these offences.

To help co-ordinate future

police operations against the cross-border criminals, a new task force is being set up. Measures are also being taken to ensure that police forces share more information and intelligence and take part in joint operations. Police chiefs are particularly concerned about property crimes, such as large-scale burglaries, bank and building society robberies, car crime, some drug dealing, counterfeiting goods and money. They will also be looking at links between some murders, and sexually and physical assaults.

Colin Philips, assistant chief constable at Greater Manchester Police, is chairman of the new Cross Border Crime working party, which was set up by the Association of Chief Police Officers' crime committee. Under the new initiative his team has begun holding meetings with senior officers from forces throughout England and Wales to help plan and discuss joint operations. Mr Philips wants to encourage greater sharing of intelligence and ensure there is greater recognition of the problem. "Increasing numbers of criminals are ignoring force boundaries. People

are more mobile and willing to travel around the country to commit crime," he said. "There's a gap with the current system and there's no one specifically dealing with many of the more sophisticated, career criminals, who carry out offences such as burglaries, robberies and drug dealing... We want to reverse that trend and introduce greater co-operation and joint force operations."

Senior police officers will discuss the progress of the scheme at Acpo's summer conference next month.

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Under 2 Years	2-4 Years	5-9 Years	10-14 Years	15 Years or more	
1	2	3	4	5	
Gross Monthly Income					
£500-£750	£751-£1,000	£1,001-£1,250	£1,251-£1,500	Over £1,500	
3	4	5	6	7	
Years with Present Employer					
Under 2 Years	2-3 Years	4-5 Years	6-10 Years	Over 10 Years	
1	3	4	5	6	
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SIGNIFICANT SHORTS

A six-year-old boy chosen as Tibet's spiritual leader by China - against the wishes of the Dalai Lama - has been initiated as a monk in a ritual in a 15th-century Tibetan monastery, official media said.

The ceremony, attended by hundreds of chanting monks, marked another step in Peking's efforts to legitimise the boy's position as the 11th Panchen Lama, the highest Buddhist leader inside Tibet, and strengthen its rule of the remote Himalayan region. China enthroned the child last December, snubbing the Dalai Lama, Tibet's exiled spiritual and temporal leader who had chosen another six-year-old as Panchen Lama.

The Dalai Lama's choice disappeared shortly after he was picked in May 1995. Last week, Peking admitted to holding the boy, saying they were protecting him from kidnap by Tibetan separatists. *AP - Peking*

Four Russian soldiers were killed in Grozny, the Chechen capital, when their armoured personnel carrier hit a mine. At least five others were injured.

Heavy fighting had marked the first day of the proclaimed ceasefire on Saturday as the Russian army said the rebels detonated yesterday's device by remote control. The separatists accused the Russians of violating the ceasefire with a helicopter gunship rocket strike against rebel forces in the south-west.

Although Russian leaders have hailed the accord as a way to peace and Chechen leaders have approved it, many ordinary people and soldiers view the latest move as electioneering tied to Russia's presidential vote. *Reuters - Grozny*

The second round of Albania's third general elections opened, troubled by a boycott by most opposition parties and calls from the West for a partial re-run.

Opposition parties pulled out of the first round of the ex-communist state's elections on 26 May, citing manipulation and voter intimidation, also noted by European observers. They refused to participate in the second round. *Reuters - Tirana*

Bosnian elections by mid-September were strongly backed by the US at talks in Geneva, despite difficulties including the continued role of indicted war criminal Radovan Karadzic as separatist Serb leader. Democratic polls in the shattered Balkan state are seen as a key stage in the peace accord reached at Dayton last November. *Reuters - Geneva*

A warning letter to the British School in Riyadh, the Saudi capital, has been passed to security authorities, reflecting nervousness among Westerners in the kingdom.

The school, also known as Saudi Arabian International School, told parents in a letter handed to pupils on Saturday that it had received "a written communication which, whilst not directly threatening, could be construed as such."

The school letter did not disclose the contents of the warning. *Reuters - Dubai*

One of India's two main communist groups joined the country's centre-left coalition government, giving them their first taste of power at the federal level since independence in 1947.

The Communist Party of India decided to join the 13-party United Front government headed by Prime Minister Deve Gowda. No major ideological shift is expected in the government as a result of communist participation, politicians say.

Deve Gowda has signalled he will go ahead with free-market policies that he is known to favour. *Reuters - New Delhi*

Macedonia's first ambassador to Belgrade has been appointed. The country, the only former Yugoslav republic to secede peacefully from the Balkan federation, named Slavko Mijosavljevic, a university law professor, as the first ambassador from any of the former Yugoslav republics to be sent to Belgrade, capital of the old federation.

His appointment followed mutual recognition of Serbia-led ramp Yugoslavia and Macedonia in April. *AP - Belgrade*

A new Singapore tribunal to help parents collect maintenance from children has won immediate success, confounding sceptics who thought Asian parents would not want to take such legal steps.

The Tribunal for the Maintenance of Parents received 11 claims and several telephone queries on Saturday, its first day of business. Set up under legislation passed last year, the tribunal was established to provide a legal mechanism for neglected parents to claim maintenance from their children. *Reuters - Singapore*



Centre of attention: Former tennis star Ilie Nastase, who is standing for mayor of Bucharest in Romanian local elections, briefs journalists after casting his vote yesterday. Nastase said he was preparing himself for a second round of voting. Photograph: AFP

'Hoax' Aids cure makes a fortune for Kenyan coterie

It has both been hailed as a miracle cure for Aids and dismissed as a worthless hoax. The man behind the product, a University of London-educated doctor with influential connections in the Kenyan government, is variously known as a brilliant scientist or a commercial opportunist. What is certain is that his compound is making a fortune for a small coterie of people able to flout the law with impunity.

Pearl Omega first hit the Kenyan headlines earlier this year with claims by Professor Arthur Obel, a high-ranking government employee, that he had discovered a cure for Aids. He said the drug had restored the health of seven Aids patients since trials began in 1991.

However, having produced no scientific data to back up his assertions, the doctor, aged 56, soon found himself under attack from Kenya's medical establishment. Even President Daniel arap Moi intervened to say there was no known cure for the epidemic.

More recently, Professor Obel has attracted attention by dismissing as useless AZT, the foremost Aids management drug, and by claiming that condoms being exported from

David Orr in Nairobi reports on scientific clashes over the mystery 'miracle' drug for HIV

Britain were laced with the HIV virus. "Pearl Omega is still at an experimental stage," Professor Obel told the *Independent* in a telephone interview. "But it has had no untoward effects on anyone and the government has validated it."

"I have patients from all around the world, including the UK. The problem is that Pearl Omega is being sold on the black market by unscrupulous doctors. "I'm even having difficulties with medical colleagues. I give them samples to analyse and they sell it to people without my permission."

What Professor Obel failed to say was that he himself has illegally been selling the product. Under Kenyan law, any new drug must be analysed and approved by the ministry of health before it can be put on the market. Yet, despite the fact that no licence has been issued for the sale and distribution of Pearl Omega, bottles of the herbal potion are being sold at the pro-

fessor's International Medical Foundation and at the government-sponsored Bio-diversity Centre in the capital, Nairobi. Professor Obel says his discovery will be registered today.

Professor Obel and Pearl Omega have received the fullest backing of the Kenyan government. The Biodiversity Centre which produces Pearl Omega has received substantial government money to produce the compound. Professor Obel, who goes by the title of chief government scientist in the Office of the President, is at all times accompanied by armed government security guards.

A carton of the product contains 12 bottles and retails for 30,000 Kenyan shillings (£350). Professor Obel says it is being produced in large quantities and has been used to treat many patients infected with HIV.

An International Medical Foundation employee told the *Independent* that Pearl Omega was a "guaranteed" Aids cure. She added that, if a person had

been sick for a long time, two doses would be required.

Further attempts to get information about the concoction have proved difficult. Professor Obel, who had agreed to meet the *Independent*, failed to turn up at the appointed venue. He later said he had received "directives" not to give interviews.

Kenya's medical establishment has also had difficulties in acquiring information on Pearl Omega. Professor Obel has consistently refused to produce the scientific data needed to verify what he calls the "astounding" properties of his agent. Neither has he come forward with samples for analysis. Protocol demands the samples be submitted directly by the producer.

"Obel has not succeeded in convincing us as to the efficacy of Pearl Omega," said Professor Peter Odhiambo, Dean of the Faculty of Medicine at Nairobi University and a former colleague of the professor.

"We have a right to know what procedures were followed during research but so far we've seen no evidence."

Professor Odhiambo said one bottle of Pearl Omega shown to him had smelt strongly of alcohol while another had

smelt strongly herbal. He said a considerable amount of the compound was in circulation because Aids patients were dying before they could finish the 12-bottle course.

"Pearl Omega has not been certified by the government," said Dr Richard Barasa, chairman of the Medical Practitioners and Dentists Board, Kenya's professional licensing board. "If it's being used, it's being prescribed illegally."

So incensed has the board become with Professor Obel's behaviour that it is looking at deregistering him. If it does, Professor Obel will no longer be allowed to practise medicine in Kenya.

"This man is bringing the medical profession into disrepute," said Dr Barasa. "And it is not for the first time."

Professor Obel was involved with the development of Kemron, another supposedly miraculous Aids management drug, in the late 1980s.

Much touted at the time, the product was later discredited. Professor Obel is believed to have made considerable profits from its sale. His detractors say his development of Pearl Omega is likely to bring similar riches.

Suu Kyi urges boycott of junta's rallies

Rangoon (Reuters) - The Burmese democracy leader, Aung San Suu Kyi, told supporters yesterday they should refuse to go to government-staged rallies which denounce the democracy movement.

Ms Suu Kyi told a crowd of about 5,000 people gathered outside her home the rallies staged by the government over the past few weeks were not a real sign of support for the ruling military, and were more likely to hurt the government than help it.

"A mass rally should be one attended by people who want to be there, not those who are forced to go," she told the cheering crowd.

"If people are forced to support unwillingly they will be more and more dissatisfied. Far from benefiting the government, it will actually hurt them more," she said.

Ms Suu Kyi suggested that people called to attend the rallies should say: "We don't want to go."

Over the past week, the government has staged dozens of rallies across the country where hundreds of thousands of people shouted slogans and listened to speeches denouncing the democracy movement and "foreign interference".

Many Burmese say the rallies are not spontaneous demonstrations of support by the people, because they are forced by the military to attend, or to pay a fine.

Official media earlier reported one of the country's most powerful generals denouncing democracy activists as imperialist stooges and calling on people to crush "common enemies".

Lieutenant-General Khin Nyunt, head of military intelligence and Secretary One of the ruling State Law and Order Restoration Council (SLORC), said Burmese people will not tolerate the "stooges" who are trying to upset the nation's stability.

Nationals cannot tolerate the egoism of neo-colonialists and their stooges who attempt to use the peaceful life of the people as a stepping stone," state-run newspapers reported Lt-Gen Khin Nyunt saying on Saturday.

The people, who do not wish to face a nightmare like 1988, are holding mass rallies to support national building of the State Law and Order Restoration Council and to denounce subversives."

The SLORC took power in 1988 after crushing pro-democracy uprisings in a conflict which left thousands dead or imprisoned.

The rallies and recent verbal and written attacks by the SLORC come on the heels of a controversial meeting of senior members of Ms Suu Kyi's National League for Democracy (NLD) party.

The NLD party defied intimidation by the SLORC and a police roundup of activists to hold the three-day meeting, which the SLORC said would cause anarchy.

NLD sources said police had released about half the league's 261 members arrested before the meeting, and the party expected most of the others to be set free soon. But Ms Suu Kyi said some had been charged and were being held in Insein Prison.

The government has not said anything about charging any of the people it detained nearly two weeks ago.

An introduction to APHRODISIACS

Free Report

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Memories of genocide in a Greek bookshop

SALONIKA DAYS

As the place to go when a thunderstorm strikes Salonika, I unreservedly recommend Molho's bookshop on Tsimiski Street, just a minute's walk from the Customs House and the bay that opens into the Aegean sea.

Tsimiski Street is justly famous for its swish clothes and jewellery stores, but when the rain came down in buckets Molho's seemed the most inviting prospect.

Molho's is one of those bookshops that warms the heart because it does not dissect itself with icy precision into compartments. Instead, books are piled high to the ceiling in a variety of languages, narrow staircases lead you to more treasures, and the thoughts of Socrates are to be found next to the latest bestsellers.

Yet Molho's is important not only for being perhaps the best bookshop in Greece's second city. As a rare Jewish-run business that survived the Nazi occupation of Salonika, it also demonstrates that a community, no matter how devastated, can still preserve something of its dignity and cultural identity.

The slaughter of the Salonika Jews has always struck me as one of the most peculiarly barbaric events of the Second World War. Although the city passed from Ottoman to Greek rule in 1912, it was the Jews who for centuries gave Salonika its special flavour and turned it into a centre of European Jewry on a par with Warsaw or Vienna.

Like the Jews of Sarajevo, those of Salonika were descendants of Jewish refugees expelled from Spain by the Catholic monarchs in 1492. More than 400 years later, their distinctive dialect of Spanish.

Their fate was sealed in early 1943, when the SS commander, Adolf Eichmann, ordered one of his most repulsive lieutenants, Dieter Wisliceny, to rid Salonika of its 50,000 Jews.

However, as the British historian Mark Mazower pointed out in his award-winning 1993 book, *Inside Hitler's Greece*, it is important to understand that the German army contributed just as much as the SS to the elimination of the Salonika Jews. Few episodes make this clearer than the horrible humiliations that the occupying forces imposed on the Jews on a hot Saturday in July 1942.

On the orders of the Wehrmacht commander, General Kurt von Krenzki, thousands of male Jews turned up for registering at Eleftheria Square, just round the corner from Tsimiski Street. There, to the amusement of watching German soldiers, many Jews were made to leap up and down, bend their legs, and perform other physical exercises.

As summer turned into autumn, the Jews were mobilised to build roads and airfields for the Wehrmacht. By December 1942, the Germans were demolishing the Jewish cemetery in eastern Salonika, using tombstones for pavements and walls elsewhere in the city.

The deportations to Auschwitz took place between March and August 1943, and were so systematic that it is believed only 2,000 Jews were left living in Salonika after the war.

At one stroke, a glittering piece of Balkan civilisation had been annihilated. There is a

chilling line in Wisliceny's Nuremberg testimony, quoted in Mazower's book, when he is asked how he can be sure that most Greek Jews had been killed.

"When one knew Eichmann and Hoess [the Auschwitz commandant] personally," Wisliceny replied, "it is not difficult to reach such a conclusion."

When making my plans to visit Salonika, I had not intended to write about the fate of the city's Jews. After all, I thought, it must be etched on the memory of all decent Europeans.

I changed my mind after encountering a British MP who was attending a meeting of the Council of Europe in Salonika. Though interested in European history, he knew nothing about the events of 1943.

For sure, Salonika survived and is now a sophisticated, prosperous city. But the history lingers on, at Molho's and elsewhere. It will be a black day if it is ever forgotten.

Tony Barber

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مسكن من الامم

Czech election: Havel pushed to fore as right loses majority

Klaus weakened by swing to the left

ADRIAN BRIDGE
Prague

President Vaclav Havel was yesterday propelled to the forefront of Czech politics after the country's ruling centre-right coalition, headed by the Prime Minister Vaclav Klaus, appeared to have lost its parliamentary majority in a general election.

With projections based on final results indicating a political stalemate, the President, who has task of charging a political leader with forming a new government, looked as if he would become a key player in the delicate negotiations ahead.

Most analysts believed his first choice would be Mr Klaus, the leader of the conservative Civic Democratic Party (ODS), which, despite an undoubted setback, emerged as the largest single party with just under 30 per cent of the vote.

But there were fears that with Mr Klaus's three-party coalition expected to win only 99 of the 200 parliamentary seats, two short of an overall majority, the country could be heading for a period of political instability.

"It is undoubtedly a very fragile situation," said Jaroslav Vecs, a commentator for *Tydenik* weekly news magazine. "Mr Havel could have a very important role as moderator."

Many Czechs were caught off guard by the election results, which, although not an outright defeat, represented a slap in the face for Mr Klaus and a less than whole-hearted endorsement of his programme of rapid economic reform.

But unlike other Central and Eastern European countries, where reformed Communists have come back to power in their droves, the Czech protest was more modest. Mr Klaus's ODS remained the largest party, and rather than former Communists, the main winners in the poll were the Social Democrats, a Western-style centre-left party whose leader, Milos Zeman, likes to think of himself as the Czech Republic's answer to Tony Blair.

According to projections, the Social Democrats won more than 25 per cent of the vote, while Mr Klaus's coalition partners, the Christian Democrats and Civic Democratic Alliance (ODA) won just over 8 and 6 per cent respectively. The only other parties to pass the 5 per cent hurdle were the Communists with 10 per cent, and the extreme-right Republicans with 8 per cent.

A clearly disappointed Mr Klaus acknowledged that the decisive victory he had hoped for had not occurred. But he emphasised that his party's showing, more or less identical with its result in the last election in 1992, was "unique in the post-Communist world".

Under Mr Klaus's leadership, the Czech Republic became one of the economic success stories of the former Communist bloc, with high annual growth rates, low unemployment and, particularly in Prague, unprecedented prosperity.

But not all Czechs felt they gained from the changes, and the vote for the Social Democrats indicated a desire for less haste in the race to a free market and more consideration for those left behind.

A jubilant Mr Zeman, who once declared that under Mr Klaus, "Communist nonsense has been replaced by Thatcherite nonsense", yesterday claimed moral victory and began hunting for coalition partners. Having ruled out an alliance with unreconstructed Communists or xenophobic Republicans, Mr Zeman could only achieve a parliamentary majority with the support of Mr Klaus's ODS, a possibility both men have ruled out.

With political deadlock staring the country in the face and fears of possible repercussions on further reforms, all eyes were turned to Prague's castle, the official seat of Mr Havel.

Although his role is largely ceremonial, President Havel has established himself over the past six years as the guardian of the Czech conscience and a figure of immense moral authority.

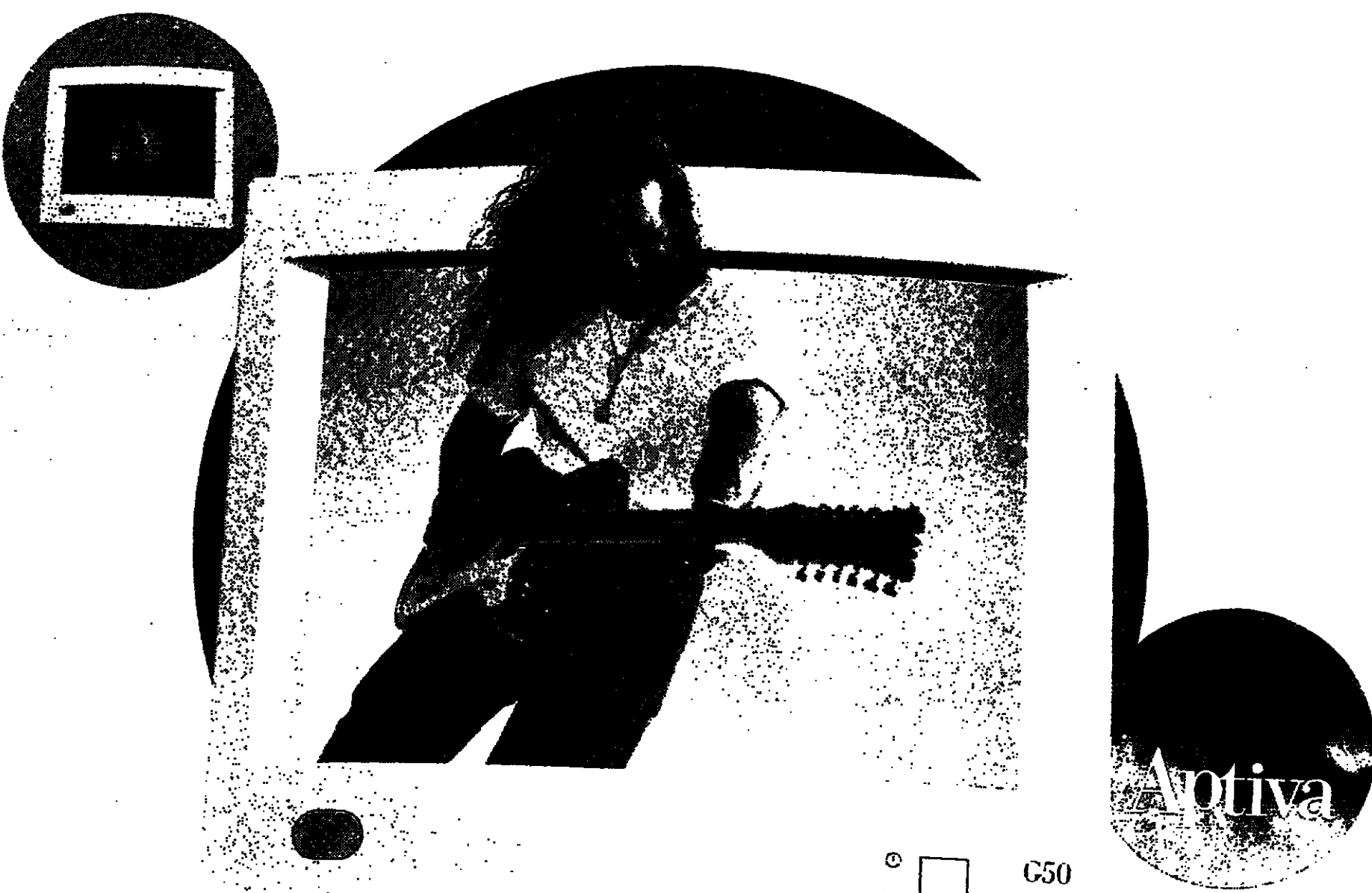
He has spoken out against the excesses of materialism and the need to cultivate higher moral and civil values, much to the annoyance of Mr Klaus, with whom the President has never enjoyed an easy relationship.

As the man who negotiated the peaceful transfer of power from Communism in Czechoslovakia's "Velvet Revolution" of 1989, Mr Havel's political skills have already been proved. But they are likely to be tested over the coming weeks. If no workable solution emerges, the most likely outcome will be fresh elections.

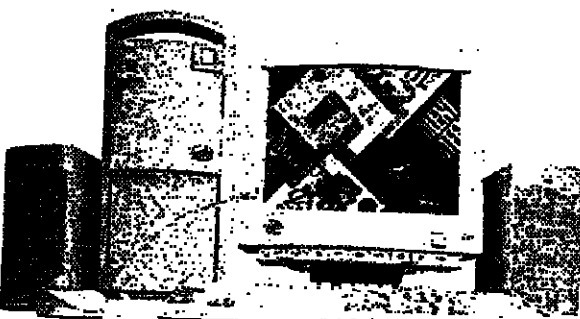


Flag day: More than 2,000 protesters in Hong Kong yesterday mark the seventh anniversary of the Tiananmen Square massacre of pro-democracy activists by Chinese authorities on 4 June, 1989. Photograph: AFP

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Fame and fortune on the road to power

Had he been born in the West, Svyatoslav Fyodorov would probably not have become quite the celebrity he is today. He would need to have been an actor in a soap opera, or a footballer, or the host of a popular quiz show.

Not so in Russia. Although it counts for less than it did in Soviet times, scientific achievement still matters. Which is why this 69-year-old eye surgeon, with his distinctive bottle-brush haircut, is known across most of the nation's eleven time zones.

Such is his medical reputation that he has been able to use it as a launching pad for a political career, both as a member of parliament and as leader of the Workers' Self-Government Party - which attracted almost three million votes in December's parliamentary elections. Now he is back in the fray, running for the presidency in this month's elections.



Fyodorov: Russian celebrity

Dr Fyodorov owes his success to the discovery 36 years ago of a method of treating shortsightedness using crystalline implants. After some reluctance - condemning his work as "unscientific" - the Soviet Union allowed him free rein, and eventually heaped honours upon him. Thousands of patients began to flock to his clinic. By 1989, *Fortune* magazine was tipping him as perestroika's first millionaire. The author of scores of articles and a handful of books, he claims money does not concern him much these days. But he certainly knows how to spend it. Although he only pays himself \$50,000 (£32,000) a year, his institute owns a large property on the River Moskva, with restaurants, saunas, dachas, a mushroom farm and dairy, and a stable for dozens of thoroughbred Arabian horses.

Out of the saddle, he presides over his empire - which includes clinics in Poland, Japan, Italy, Dubai, and China - from a large office in his Moscow institute, where he inspects the work of his fellow surgeons on a bank of 30 television monitors, and

LOCAL HEROES

No 19:
Svyatoslav Fyodorov

holds forth on the nation's economic problems to visiting journalists, using a walkie-talkie serial to point to a series of graphs. "Yeltsin's system is collapsing," he told the *Independent* recently, jabbing at a chart. "There is no marketing system and there is no production. We have no more than 400,000 plants and factories which make products. The United States has 20 million. Without this, we are simply bankrupt."

His solution is what he calls "people's capitalism", a society populated by hundreds of thousands of small entrepreneurs. He talks about creating joint-stock companies in which all shareholders have equal voting rights, and privatisation of property on a grand scale.

Some of the principles of this system are already in use in his institute. The 3,500 staff members are shareholders, paid from profits according to the size of their holding. By way of incentive, he pays nothing on loss-making days. "Salaries are worse than heroin," he said. "People want to earn big money, without doing a decent job."

Using his system of co-ownership, the doctor claims to have increased his institute's productivity by nine times in as many years. The average salary of his staff is \$520 a month, double that of Muscovites. "Here we are not slaves. We are free and independent people, who can together make big money."

For all his fans, Dr Fyodorov is not admired by everyone. He is a member of the Third Force - a broken down centrist alliance with General Alexander Lebed and Grigory Yavlinsky - which has come under fire for threatening to split the anti-Communist vote on the 16 June election. Attempts at deal-making with Mr Yeltsin and his rival Gennady Zyuganov have so far come to naught.

No one knows for certain which way the eye surgeon will advise his followers to vote in the run-off to the election next month. But history may hold a clue. When he was 11, his father, a cavalry general, was whisked off to a Siberian prison camp in one of Stalin's purges, where he stayed for 17 years. The modern-day Communists may differ from Stalin and his thugs, but such memories die hard.

Phil Reeves

333 600

Israeli election fallout: PLO leader seeks support in London as new look Knesset raises fears on streets of Jerusalem

Arafat's strategy ruined by Bibi

Rise of religion
inspires secular
Jews with dreadPATRICK COCKBURN
Jerusalem

His strategy is in ruins. Yasser Arafat, the Palestinian leader, flew into London last night just as the Israeli government with which he signed the Oslo peace agreements began to make way for its right-wing successor.

Israel's Prime Minister-elect Benjamin Netanyahu says he would prefer not to meet Mr Arafat.

It is Mr Arafat's first visit to Britain as the elected president of the Palestinian Authority, which holds sway over the Palestinian enclaves in Gaza and the West Bank. Mr Arafat had hoped the autonomous areas would form the nucleus of a Palestinian state. But Mr Netanyahu has ruled this out.

Mr Arafat will meet the Prime Minister, John Major, who is expected to reiterate Britain's support for the Oslo accords. He will then go on to address the Oxford Union on "The Way Ahead: the Palestinian Perspective". During his visit he will try to increase international pressure on Mr Netanyahu to keep to agreements reached by the Labour government.

The most immediate problem is the Israeli pledge to withdraw from Hebron, administrative capital of the southern West Bank. Under Oslo Mark II, signed last year, Israel was to pull its military forces out of 85 per cent of the city by 28 March. After 63 people had been killed by four suicide bombs, Israel postponed withdrawal until after the election. The Labour government said yesterday it would leave the decision on withdrawal to its successor.

Mr Netanyahu has said he would like to postpone a decision on the future of Hebron — which has a population of 100,000 Palestinians surrounding a small settlement of 400 militant Jews in the city centre — until the final stage of negotiations. Many supporters of Mr Netanyahu — especially the religious parties — regard Hebron, and the Tomb of the Patriarchs it contains, as a Jew-



Handover: Yasser Arafat with Israeli police at the opening of a new airport at Rafah, in the Gaza Strip, which will boast joint security Photograph AFP

ish holy site which must not be relinquished.

Mr Arafat now fears the Palestinians will get nothing in the final-status talks on Jerusalem, refugees, Israeli settlements and frontiers. Mr Netanyahu said during the campaign that he was not even prepared to talk about Jerusalem.

He is likely to close Orient House, the Palestinian political centre in east Jerusalem, and has promised to expand settlements on the West Bank. At the same time he has promised

that Israel will live up to its international obligations.

After a seven-hour meeting in Gaza on Friday night to discuss the elections, Mr Arafat's spokesman, Marwan Kanafani, said: "Mr Netanyahu is a politician, he is not an adventurer, and I think he will respect the agreement which has been signed between the National Authority and the State of Israel."

Meanwhile, the victorious Likud Party made its first contact ever with the Palestine Authority on Friday when Dr

Dore Gold, a Netanyahu foreign-policy adviser, phoned Mahmoud Abbas, a leading PLO official. Most menacing for Mr Arafat is Mr Netanyahu's position that he will allow the Israeli army to exercise the right of hot pursuit into autonomous Palestinian enclaves.

During the campaign he accused the Prime Minister, Shimon Peres, of letting Mr Arafat, in effect, control Israeli security. If there is another suicide bomb causing casualties, it will be difficult for Mr Netanyahu to change his position.

In Lebanon, where Hizbollah guerrillas killed four Israeli soldiers and two members of the Israeli-controlled militia last week, Mr Netanyahu is likely to try punishing Syria forces in Lebanon directly for any Hizbollah attack.

Likud advisers such as Dr Gold have argued against Labour's strategy of blaming Iran for orchestrating Hizbollah activities, and say Syria must be held responsible for attacks.

The militant Islamic movement Hamas, in its first official

statement since the elections, vowed yesterday to go on resisting Israel so long as it occupied Palestinian land. The group did not say how it would resist and there was no mention of military attacks or jihad.

Hamas, opposed to the PLO-Israel peace deal, claimed responsibility for the four suicide bombings within Israel in February and March.

After Mr Netanyahu's victory, Hamas leaders gave warning of renewed violence if he did not honour peace deals with the Palestinians.

Two, proprietor of a non-kosher delicatessen on Shmuni street in Jerusalem, is a worried man. His collection of china pigs on one shelf of his meat display cabinet leaves no doubt about the type of products on sale.

"I hope Bibi [Netanyahu, the prime minister elect] will show leadership, otherwise there will be civil war," he says. "War over pork?" asks one of his staff who voted for Mr Netanyahu. "Surely not."

The surge in the strength of the religious parties, all of which will have ministries in the next government, worries secular Israelis. Rabbi Haim Miller, chairman of the Yehudit HaTorah ultra-Orthodox party, soon to be deputy mayor of Jerusalem, is already demanding the closure of the non-kosher McDonald's further down Shmuni street from Iwo's.

There are other religious demands. The ultra-Orthodox want Bar-Ilan road in Jerusalem, which cuts through their neighbourhood, closed to traffic on the Sabbath. At the moment local people discourage unwary motorists by throwing stones. They also want to prevent archaeologists digging up ancient graves by amending the law on antiquities.

The election, in which the National Religious Party, Shas, supported by Sephardic Jews and Yehudit HaTorah, won a fifth of the vote and 23 seats in the Knesset, shows the strength of the religious right in Israel.

Their success ends hopes of loosening the rabinate's grip over marriage and divorce, which has forced many Israelis to get their marriage documents from Paraguay or Cyprus.

Iwo's delicatessen and McDonald's will probably stay open, as Mr Netanyahu will not want to offend his secular followers. He himself was accused during the campaign of marrying his second wife (he has been married three times) in a civil ceremony in the US. He says he is easing himself onto a kosher

regime by stages, a statement greeted with derision in Israel.

Mr Netanyahu will also be under pressure not to surrender to the religious parties from two of his likely coalition partners, the Russian immigrant party and the Third Way, a Labour splinter group which opposes giving up the Golan Heights.

The Russians under Natan Sharansky, the former Soviet dissident, want easier conversion to Judaism for immigrants, less rigorous marriage laws and arrangements enabling non-Jewish Israelis to get buried.

Israeli political loyalties have always been determined by the division between the secular and the religious. But the divide has been deepened by the assassination of the former prime

'I hope Bibi can show leadership otherwise there will be civil war'

minister Yitzhak Rabin last November, by a Jew motivated by religious nationalism. Secular Israelis for the first time realised religious Zionists were prepared to kill them.

The defeat in the elections of the Labour party and its left-wing ally, Meretz — they lost 13 seats, reducing their total to 43 in the 120-seat Knesset — also appears to be a rejection of their free-market policies. Rich cities like Tel Aviv and Haifa voted for Shimon Peres, the Prime Minister. Poor towns, such as Ashdod and Beerseva, went for Mr Netanyahu.

Only 25 per cent of the Israeli population has benefited from high growth rates. The lack of government help for the poor appears to have turned Russian and Ethiopian immigrants decisively against Labour.

PATRICK COCKBURN

Death, drugs and diamonds in tale of global conspiracy

Andrew Gumbel reports on a web of intrigue unearthed in Italy

It began, like all the best thrillers, with a mysterious death. Last July a colonel in Italy's military intelligence service, Mario Ferraro, was found hanging from a bath rail by his dressing gown cord. Less than a year later the affair has mushroomed into a global conspiracy fresh from the pages of an improbable blockbuster.

Colonel Ferraro, it turns out, was working to unravel a massive global traffic in arms, drugs, radioactive materials and gems. And where he started, prosecutors from Torre Annunziata,

near Naples, have carried on, following a trail of smugglers, dirty money recycled from the war in the Balkans, and murky interests in high places.

This weekend came the most spectacular blitz so far, a flurry of arrests and investigations featuring the oddest array of suspects. Among international figures wanted for questioning are Vladimir Zhirinovskiy, the Russian ultra-nationalist presidential candidate; Ricardo

Maria Carles, the Archbishop of Barcelona; a Somali businessman; and Licio Gelli, the Grandmaster of the illegal Italian Masonic Lodge, P2.

Between them, this motley crew is named in connection with trafficking everything from Kalashnikovs to plutonium, and re-cycling the profits through some surprising channels including the Institute for Religious Works, better known as the Vatican Bank.

Mr Zhirinovskiy is suspected of coordinating the sale of nuclear materials via his secretary, who acts as a honorary consul in Russia for the Liberian government.

Meanwhile, Archbishop Carles was responsible, according to one key witness, for transferring some \$100m illegally from the Vatican Bank to a Swiss businessman.

In all, hundreds of people in more than 10 countries are

suspected of taking part in the racket, which apparently began to provide weapons to Croatia and Slovenia at the start of the Balkan wars, and then turned around 180 degrees when the arms market in the former Yugoslavia became saturated.

The traffickers bought up small arms in Bosnia and Croatia and sold them, accepting the drugs, gems and nuclear materials in a massive, highly complex international barter system.

Quite how prosecutors stumbled on a criminal conspiracy of this magnitude is not clear,

since much of the evidence has remained confidential. But it seems the case started with an intercepted cellular telephone call made by a Neapolitan fishmonger, Colonel Ferraro almost certainly died because he knew too much. The magistrate in charge of the inquiry team, Alfredo Ormami, believes they have reached a crucial stage by uncovering the core mechanism at the heart of the operation, code-named "Cheque to cheque" by Italian police.

There could be more revelations to come. A former colleague of Colonel Ferraro's, Francesco Elmo, has written a memo combining fact, confidential intelligence and rumour that would make any prosecutor's hair stand on end.

Did Yasser Arafat sell 30 kilos of gold to swell the PLO's coffers? Was the Somali businessman in cohorts with the disgraced former Italian Prime Minister Bettino Craxi? Were submarines traded illegally in Albania's territorial waters? We will have to wait for prosecutor Ormami's next move to find out.

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To celebrate 100 years of British cinema we have linked up with Odeon Cinemas to offer all readers two tickets for the price of one at participating Odeon Cinemas throughout the UK. Among the films showing next week are *Primal Fear*, *From Dusk Till Dawn*, *From Dusk Till Dawn*, *Muppet Treasure Island*, *Spy Hard*, *The Birdcage*, *Copcat*, *Things To Do In Denver When You're Dead*, *Toy Story*, *Executive Decision* and more.

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Copcat (certificate 18), starring Signourney Weaver and Holly Hunter, is a classic suspense thriller about a race against time to find and stop an obsessed serial killer on the loose in San Francisco. *From Dusk Till Dawn* (certificate 18), tells the story of the notorious Gecko Brothers (George Clooney & Quentin Tarantino), two of America's most dangerous criminals, who are on the run from the Texas police and the FBI after a crime spree through the Southwest. Also starring are Harvey Keitel and Juliette Lewis.

In Muppet Treasure Island (certificate U), the Muppets are back and ready to cast off and set sail on their zaniest adventure ever, as they encounter pirates, buried treasure and some angry warhogs, in Walt Disney Pictures' all-new, live-action, musical feature.

Spy Hard (certificate PG), stars Leslie Nielsen as Agent

WD-40, a.k.a. Steele — Dick Steele in a comedy of high-tech gadgetry and lowbrow humour. In *Toy Story* (certificate PG), six year old Andy's toys have a life of their own when left alone. Led by Andy's favourite toy Woody, the fearless pull-string cowboy doll, the toys live a quiet life of dedication to their master. All this is thrown into jeopardy on Andy's birthday, the most dreaded day in the life of a toy, when the fear of being replaced by another toy can become a reality.

Primal Fear (certificate 18), stars Richard Gere as the arrogant and successful criminal defence attorney Martin Vail. He loves a good fight and the media spotlight, both of which he knowingly invites when he volunteers to represent a young man accused of murder. The victim is one of Chicago's most prominent dignitaries, and the defendant's guilt seems as evident as the blood found splattered on his clothes. However Vail does not concern himself with questions of guilt or innocence, all he cares about is winning.



Toy Story



Spy Hard

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A time and a place for curfews on children



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Labour's Home Affairs spokesman, Jack Straw, drives home from the House of Commons. But this time it is not the squalid merchants who arrest his attention. He notices young boys and girls on the streets up way beyond what ought to be their bedtimes. His alarm is understandable but his solution - age-based curfew - may once again show Mr Straw reaching for the headline before working through the detail of policy and social circumstance.

This leaves him vulnerable. The man who once agitated against the active use by the police of powers to stop and search (mainly) black youths on suspicion (operation Sus), is now recommending an equally random procedure. Mr Straw envisions black Marias, operated by the police or council workers, cruising urban streets netting kids, scooping them up to be delivered to mum and dad - who have been sitting there anxiously waiting by the hearth wondering where the little dears have been. The culture and sociology of the modern city make it sound naive.

And yet Mr Straw's political antennae are finely tuned. Curfew sounds the contemporary theme of family and its dislocation while echoing the age-old anxiety of parents that their children are uncontrollable. A political artist, Mr Straw works his canvas with the darkness of the urban night - what nameless offences against propriety and good order are the children up to, out there

on the pavements? His solution is to repatriate a word that will chime convincingly in the ears of an older generation. Curfew speaks of British soldiers doing duty in the outposts of an unruly empire, of black-out curtains hung thick during the Blitz. It's a good *Daily Telegraph* kind of word, a reminder of public school matrons patrolling carbolically corridors ... the kind of word whose appropriation by Labour sets the Tories back on their heels.

It's also a risky word and demonstrates how Mr Straw flies by the seat of his pants. He clearly made no attempt to square his colleagues before pronouncing. Some of them are, or care about, placating the civil libertarians. Curfew means pushing outwards the sphere of government as policeman. Communitarianism always packed an authoritarian punch, so now we are to feel it in the shape of special patrols or social sweepers-up.

Labour does not like the accusation that it is starting to advocate strong-arm solutions to social problems. (For one thing, its faith in government action in the social sphere contrasts oddly with its neo-liberal approach to what government can accomplish in melding and invigorating the economy.) So Mr Straw will say he was only engaging in what you might call policy throat-clearing. He was having a public gangle on a subject deemed to be of concern. There is indeed anecdotal evidence of young

children spotted out late, unchaperoned. But how many, and where, and how can you tell whether a child is loitering with intent or coming back late from a friend or the video store? Most people would readily agree the sight of a child aged under 10 on the streets after dark is unsettling - a good citizen ought to inquire or report. But how late is too late for a 13-year-old? Police and local authorities are already attentive to amusement arcades and other child hang-outs; the reach of the authorities is and will probably always be limited when it comes to the estates and housing schemes.

Mr Straw comes unstruck if he is advocating a national plan of action. They tend to fail for two reasons. One is that incidence differs markedly across the country. The contours of family, child numbers, schooling, policing, race are self-evidently different in Stockwell - near Mr Straw's home - from Sandwell, Sandbach or Stenhousemuir. The second is that central government has time and again proved itself no more capable at mounting the cross-disciplinary, trans-departmental effort that combating complex social problems demands. There is an emergent class of social issues which can only really be addressed locally, by

means of detailed programmes of co-operation between area agencies, local authorities, the police and business. Children on the streets after hours is one of them, along with truanting, school violence and drug abuse.

It is far better to begin locally. Many organisations, public and voluntary, already keep an eye on the street. Businesses, too, look to their security and look out. They know, in particular places, whether there is a problem with children after dark. It will be their joint action that will be needed to engage with it.

Mr Straw says he has in mind the experience of Coventry. With the co-operation of the Home Office (pre Michael Howard), Coventry enacted by-laws making its city centre "dry" as a way of coping with a rash of teen crime. (It has not been conspicuously successful.) Other areas, some with similar, some with divergent problems, can watch, compare and learn.

The principle of Mr Straw's prescription may be right. Forcing children off the streets late might serve to reduce crime or keep them out of moral danger (at least get them to bed earlier and so better able to get to school on time). Equally, the social facts of negligent or absent parents, headstrong children and tempting high streets may just be too solid. Forced off the streets does not mean forced home. What is needed is a process of trials, evidence of what works and what doesn't. We can all learn from

experiments like that beginning in New Orleans - provided we give it time and stop hailing every weird and wonderful local effort in the United States as the universal answer.

Mr Straw - formerly Labour's Environment Spokesman - knows full well what that would require. Labour would have to be prepared to let councils off the leash, to free up the financial and legislative shackles on local action. How much easier is headline-grabbing than assaying local, incremental improvements to difficult social questions.

The incredible shrinking Nigel

When the economy boomed, so did Nigel Lawson's girth. Fat times, fat Chancellor. Now he looks like an Englishman pretending to be Willie Nelson and his shirt hangs off his body in empty folds. At least he can now do what Chancellors of the Exchequer always keep telling us to do and tighten his belt. He says he feels good. Somehow it's not convincing. Thinness, yes, is all the rage. Yet *Toga's* emaciated waifs - whether or not they sell watches - have never been any bigger than they now are. Nigel Lawson was. All he does is remind us this is the era of downsizing. Great diet, bad politics.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Albanian poll results were legitimate

Sir: Andrew Gumbel implies ("Europe turns a blind eye to 'Albanian poll', 31 May) that many international observers were prevented by political sympathies from condemning the "overwhelming but almost certainly fraudulent victory claimed by President Sali Berisha and his Democratic Party". Having just returned from Albania, I can assure your correspondent that the more favourable impressions of these elections gained by myself and four other members of a monitoring mission sent by the British Helsinki Human Rights Group are grounded in our observations and not prejudice.

Having noted numerous irregularities of precisely the kind that Gumbel mentions in elections we have monitored in Transcaucasia, Central Asia and even Russia, what strikes us as strange is why the polls held in these other Organisation for Security and Co-operation in Europe (OSCE) member states have invariably been judged "free and fair", while the far more impartially-administered electoral process in Albania attracted an unprecedented level of criticism.

It is not true to say that the elections were "hoycotted by all but one opposition party". Had the Socialists and others indeed withdrawn from the contest ahead of voting day, their claims to have been the victims of a one-sided media campaign against them would have had greater credibility. Instead, they pulled out in the early evening of the first round of voting, once the first exit polls had shown they were unlikely to win by the ballot box. In other words, they tried to have it both ways: to stand in an election which, having lost, they then denounced as illegitimate.

JOHN NATHAN SUNLEY
London SW1

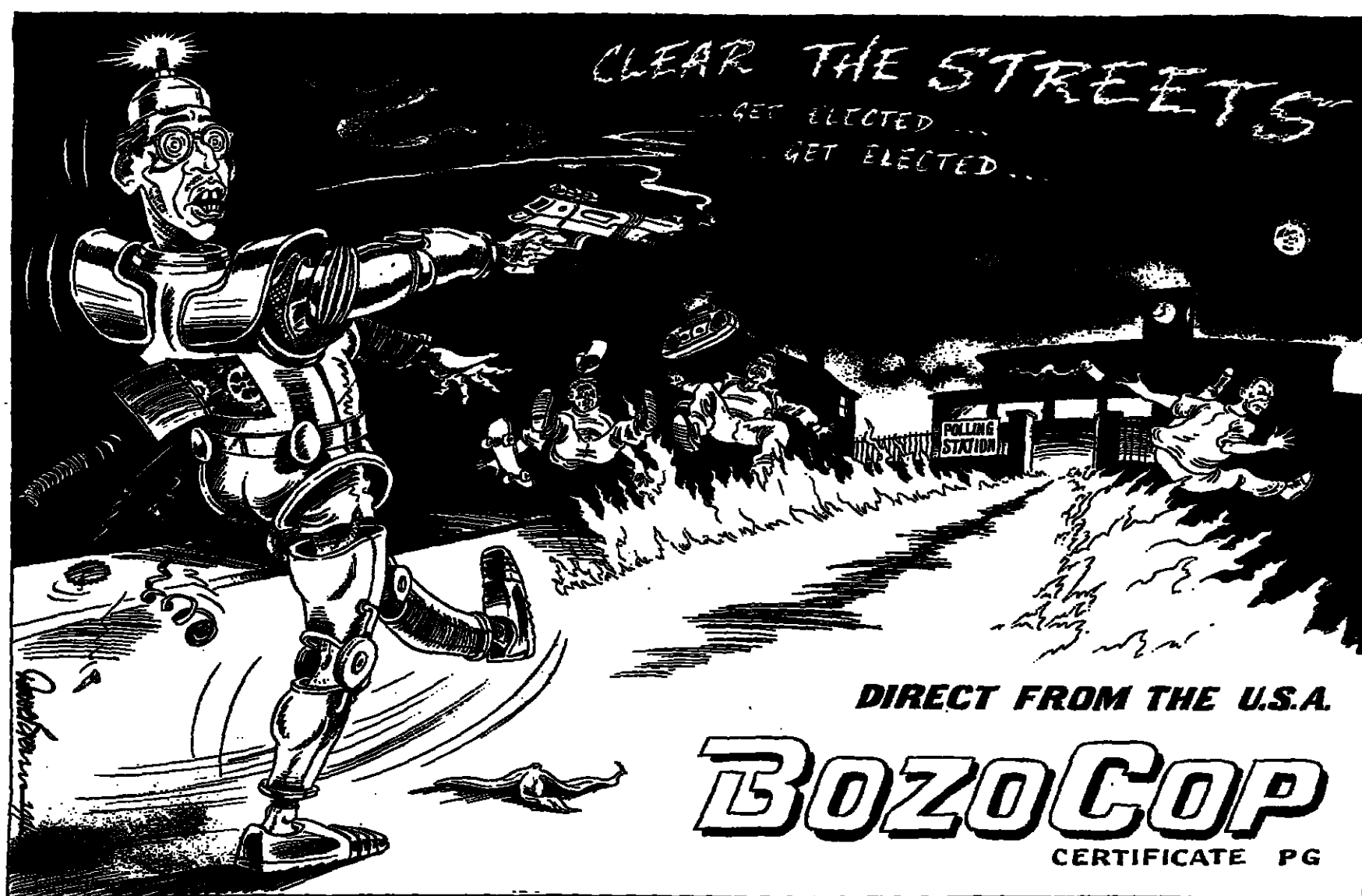
Sir: Last week's reporting by Andrew Gumbel on the stolen Albanian election shows that the crucial factor ensuring the victory of Sali Berisha's Democratic Party was the willingness of west European governments to turn a blind eye to systematic ballot-rigging.

President Sali Berisha is too dependent on Western goodwill to resist demands for a fresh poll under clear international supervision. The result might create short-term turbulence but it would be a powerful lesson to Balkan tyrants-in-the-making that the West does not regard democracy as an optional extra in their part of the world and, in the end, it would probably make the region more stable.

The mirage that Berisha stands for stability is likely soon to be dispelled completely as the evidence mounts that he is allowing Albania to become a clearing-house for hard drugs and arms.

The ones who will have the last laugh will be Radovan Karadzic and Slobodan Milosevic. Why should renegade politicians who made war on their own people be expected to abide by the democratic rulebook when it has been ignored in a country viewed as a showcase for Western influence in the region?

Dr TOM GALLAGHER
Department of Peace Studies
University of Bradford



Racism is still an issue

Sir: Those of us who research, teach and train about racial exclusion and discrimination against ethnic minorities, have known for a long time that this is still an issue ("You have been silent too long about racism in Britain", 31 May). We have noticed by the response to our courses, the enquiries that we receive, and the way in which funds are allocated to research, that it is an issue which some people are trying to pretend has been resolved. The evidence remains that it has not.

What has happened is that the grounds have changed - and perhaps the discrimination is more subtle. It does not feel any more subtle to its victims and if anything, the levels of direct violence against black and Asian people have risen. But few will give explicit warning that "blacks are not served" and coded language about culture and language or religion takes the place of reference to race and nationality.

There may not be one single racism, and it may be cloaked in a broader xenophobia, but it needs more people like Yasmin Alibhai-Brown and those she mentions, to remind us that not talking about it will not make it go away.

MARK R D JOHNSON
Senior Research Fellow,
Centre for Research in Ethnic Relations
University of Warwick

Sir: It was refreshing to read the pertinent piece by Yasmin Alibhai-Brown on race. The Race Relations Act largely eradicated

overt racism in Britain, but this is now replaced with the practice of "face curtain racism".

A European race relations policy is required to combat the growth of racism and xenophobia in all the member states of the European Union. An amendment to the Maastricht Treaty is an important prerequisite of this. As "race" was not included in the original Treaty of Rome, there is no democratic control over racism by the European Parliament, administrative control by the European Commission, or indeed any judicial control by the European Court of Justice.

TARA MUKHERJEE
President,
EU Migrants' Forum
Brussels

Industry funding is best for science

Sir: Tom Wilkie's article ("Science is selling us out", 28 May) rightly drew attention to the relatively poor state of funding for scientific and technological research in the UK. However, his supporting arguments involving the model that the best science is disinterested, value-free, and academic ignore the realities of how science is and has been practised: the ascendancy which this theory of science has gained in academic circles may be one of the contributing factors in the relative decline of British science.

The reality of the next few decades is that industry will

increasingly use scientific research as a key source of added value and that science will use real world problems as a source of direction and inspiration.

A greater proportion of science will be done in industrial laboratories, and the best scientists will work either simultaneously or sequentially in academic government and industrial laboratories. This is by no means bad news for science. Industry demands excellence in science, no matter the gender, race or creed of the scientist. Performance in the market is a stricter test than peer review, with arguably less bias against novel ideas.

Lastly, all scientists will welcome the fact that it may now be possible to enjoy financial rewards appropriate to the utility, skills and artistry of their work. Scientific researchers produce truth, insights and beauty as great as any composer, painter or novelist. This is appreciated by industry. The real problem is that the rest of society isn't equipped to appreciate it too.

Professor CHRIS ADAMS
Oxon,
Birkenhead

Burma: tourists must bear witness

Sir: To go or not to go? The debate over visiting Burma rumbles on (Letters, 29 May), as Aung San Suu Kyi urges tourists to stay away. Yet in a similar situation the Dalai Lama urges tourists to go to Tibet.

The Dalai Lama's argument starts from different premises. If tourists do go to Tibet, then his people know they are not forgotten by the outside world, not locked in a madhouse with the key thrown away, and they can communicate their suffering. Our presence keeps them sane, and gives them hope.

Not long ago I faced the dilemma over both countries, and the Dalai Lama's argument won for me. It is doubtless better - if possible - not to travel on a package, when one's money really does go direct to the authorities. If there are no foreigners to bear witness, oppressive regimes can perpetrate anything upon their people and get away with it. That our awareness of Burma's chain gangs comes from a tourist's camera proves the point: without going, there is no knowing - and no telling either.

ADRIAN ABBOTTS
Leicester

Statistics ensure good results

Sir: I agree with Dr Bird that statistics is the servant of science, not its ruler (Letters, 1 June). However good statistical practice provides a formalised way of ensuring that good science is done.

The purpose of randomisation blinding and use of placebos in clinical trials is to avoid the conscious and unconscious biases which can occur when patients or clinical investigators use other

means of selecting treatment. In addition randomisation protects the public, in permitting the rigorous estimation of probabilities of obtaining a false positive or false negative result from a particular trial design. With regard to Dr Bird's alternatives of comparing non-randomised trial results with historical data or "a scientific estimate of the placebo effect", if such estimates are based on data they are inherently statistical - if not based on data are they scientific?

DAVID MORGAN
Wokingham, Berkshire

Joyless jingoistic sentiments

Sir: In speaking of the adoption of Beethoven's setting of the "Ode to Joy" as the theme for Euro 96 ("Beethoven loses after extra rhyme", 30 May), you quote the BBC's apparent assumption that "jingoistic sentiments" need to be excised from Schiller's poem.

The BBC ought to know better. There are no such sentiments in the original, which celebrates a sense of universal community transcending nationhood: that is why it was also chosen as the anthem of the European Community. The only function the new translation can have, therefore, is to modernize the style. It is those who object to the choice because the text and the music are German who are jingoistic.

TERENCE CAVE
St John's College, Oxford

Who owns Bart's?

Sir: Further to Andrew Whittam Smith's article ("Is Bart's saved?", 27 May), I would like to pose another question: "Who owns Bart's?"

In 1948 the National Health Service acquired the deeds of the hospital without money changing hands, in return for continuing to provide a health service on the site as had previously been provided by Bart's Trustees and Governors.

Why cannot the deeds now be handed to the Royal Hospital of St Bartholomew Charitable Foundation? They are prepared to offer a health service on the site in line with the wishes of the original founding Charter which donated the site and the means to maintain the hospital.

Surely, since the Department of Health are to withdraw from supplying hospital treatment at St Bartholomew's Hospital, they do not have a right to the site.

SHEILA JONES
London EC2

Tuneless doctor

Sir: The new *Dr Who* (report, 29 May) has another weakness that will not have escaped the attention of the veteran fan and that is the awful mangling of the signature tune. The original Radiophonic tune was always the Doctor's tune, maybe that's why this episode was so unlike *Dr Who*.

RICHARD ALLEN
Edinburgh

Europe: the great debate

Do these men have a vision behind the party rhetoric?



PADDY ASHDOWN

We are a European state, on the western edge of a rapidly-changing European international system... Britain's national interests require us to play the fullest possible part in reshaping and extending this European system... This is the foundation on which Britain's future international role must be built.

It has become acceptable in Conservative circles to talk about Germany and Germans in the same tone which English politicians reserved for the Jews 80 years ago, and for the Irish a century ago... The idea that splendid isolation is preferable to

European co-operation may play well before the Conservative Party conference. But the fruits of obstruction and cheap xenophobia are becoming more evident and more painful...

What is needed now is co-operation and leadership - that leadership will not come from "little Englander" nostalgia. It will not come from delusions about "special relationships". It will come by building new alliances with our European partners, and helping Europe to lead the way for more effective co-operation on the global stage...

Global politics in the new millennium will not revolve around the European region, even less around individual ex-imperial European powers. But Britain and its European neighbours have vital interests at stake in the promotion of global co-operation. We will most effectively pursue those interests if we combine our efforts, rather than attempt to maintain separate channels of influence... The alternative to the achievement of an effective institutional structure for a post-Cold War Europe is a fragmented and unstable Europe, prey to international rivalries and local conflicts.

Speaking at the Royal Institute for International Affairs, 6 March 1996



TONY BLAIR

I grew up as part of a post-war generation. I voted for Britain to remain in the EEC in 1975. I fought to persuade my party to become a party of Europe, believing that to be in my country's interests. I support the European ideal of co-operation between nation states for mutual benefit. I have no doubt at all that the future of my country lies in being at the heart of Europe.

But to deny the changing circumstances of Europe or the altered nature of its challenges is to deny reality... At the time of Maastricht, political opinion got ahead of public opinion... It is the pro-European

who must now take on the task of reform in Europe. There are six priorities for sensible people who support the EU:

First, to make the case for Europe from first principles, not taking public opinion for granted but reaching out to it.

Second, we must address enlargement to the East and how it is facilitated.

Third, we must take on, and make our own, the agenda of reform of the EU, defending what should be defended and changing what should not.

Fourth, we must make the European Union more democratic and open.

Fifth, we should take steps toward a stronger European foreign and defence policy in harmony with the Atlantic alliance.

Sixth, we must ensure that the European Union remains against protectionism and opens up its markets and becomes a stronger voice for free trade in the world.

We want a new, people's Europe - enlarged, reformed, relevant, more democratic, open to the rest of the world and with a robust foreign and defence policy. Britain can play a leading role in achieving those aims.

From a speech to the Friedrich-Ebert Stiftung, Bonn, 30 May 1995



JOHN MAJOR

The problems we are having with beef... could be magnified over a whole range of issues if we were outside the European Union or not playing a part in trying to determine the rules of the European Union but that doesn't mean we are going to go into a federal Europe.

I can tell you quite frankly I have no intention whatsoever of going down the route to a federal Europe... We will debate the case, we will win the case - in which case, all is well - or we will just say "No! You can go in that direction if you like but we are not!"

I have to say, I am pretty fed up with this absurd commentary which says you either have to be on one wing of the European argument or the other wing to have any views at all.

Speaking in Rugby, 26 April 1996

The idea that if we were outside the EU we could somehow become a trading haven on the edge of Europe with all the benefits of that vital market of 370 million [people] - while others fix the rules without any regard to our national self-interest - is cloud cuckoo land...

[But] The nation state lends security, comfort and familiarity - and people need that more than ever at a time of change and insecurity. You cannot legislate for a common nationality or a common sense of identity.

The nations of Europe have developed over centuries. Their cultural traditions cannot be eradicated by the stroke of a pen...

If we ignore these realities, we would increase rather than reduce conflicts and tensions across Europe.

Speaking at the Institute of Directors, 24 April 1996

The press crusade for a narrow nationalism

The Daily Telegraph

30 April 1996

The evasion over Europe explains the mud-dle over everything else. It hangs over this Government like a great cloud.

22 April 1996

The long debate about Europe has shown the Euro-sceptics to be the ones more attached to principle and to precise argument, and their opponents to be the ones who prefer windy rhetoric and resort to emotion. Looked at without any antagonism to foreigners, there is a serious difficulty about Britain's relationship with the rest of the Community. Our institutions and our interests are markedly different from those on the Continent. This is a practical reality, and it will not be wished away by saying how much one dislikes some of the people with whom one disagrees... It is not xenophobia which is depriving British farmers of their livelihoods, and it is not attacks on xenophobia which will restore them.

23 May 1996

When the German Chancellor calls on the British Prime Minister these days, one senses at once who is in charge. Dr Kohl's dominance derives partly from his long experience, his prestige as the creator of a united Germany, and from the weakness of Mr Major's domestic political position. It is also emphasised by Dr Kohl's huge bulk, prominently displayed in Downing Street yesterday. But these impressions of German superiority, which are not at all pleasant to a British mind, could not be sustained if they did not reflect reality. Why is Germany "top nation" in Europe, and what should be done about it?

Britain, still well behind in many fields, is now superior in labour adaptability, business taxes, lack of regulation, costs. It gains huge advantages from access to European markets, but suffers huge disadvantages from European rules, most of which are made for Continental convenience and according to French or German models. It is becoming clearer that what may well be good for Germany is generally bad for us.

Although it is true that "Europe" does not feature high in the subjects raised by people on the doorstep, it is the key to the success or failure of this Government (and of the next government, even if it is Labour). When we choose a government nowadays, we elect, in effect, a delegation to go to Brussels and fight for this country's interests.

18 April 1996

DAILY EXPRESS

The smokescreen engineered to surround European policy has engulfed much of what the Government is doing elsewhere. Ministers find it hard to make it clear to voters what kind of country this Conservative Government wants Britain to be.

9 April 1996

Mad Euro Disease: [Europe's] past lends itself to a German-dominated future. Almost every country in the Union has experienced invasion and occupation, or at best a craven and cautious neutrality. In a continent of victims, Britain is almost alone in having survived with honour intact.

The rest are jealous, resentful and baffled by our concern for sovereignty, our dogged determination to defend something which they no longer have. All the signs are that we are now approaching a critical moment in our relations with this new Holy Roman Empire...

The time has come to test its institutions, its laws and its true purpose, if necessary to its destruction.

To do so, we must reluctantly learn to

behave in the same way as our partners, ignoring the spirit of the law while sticking to the letter with Prussian rigidity... Stop the Euro-Rot

22 April 1996

Daily Mail

Twelve very good reasons - one for each star of the Euro-flag - why Britain had nothing to celebrate on Europe Day.

1. WE HAVE BEEN LIED TO from the start. Back in 1975, during Britain's referendum on membership, the pro-Europeans told us the then European Economic Community was a free-trade area, embracing sovereign nation states. But the hidden agenda was ever-closer union, political and social.

2. OUR LAWS, once respected the world over, are now worthless. Fifteen judges in Luxembourg - only one a Briton - are now the supreme arbiters of British law... Irish and other European terrorist suspects can no longer be "excluded" from the mainland because the Prevention of Terrorism Act is held to infringe their rights to freedom of movement.

3. THE EU adds £1,000 a year to each family's food bill. Under the crazy rules of the EU's Common Agricultural Policy, £30 billion of subsidies provided to Europe's farmers adds up to £20 a week to the average British family's weekly food bill... so that farmers can be paid to grow weeds on millions of acres of "set aside" land.

4. THESE are the people who brought you Black Wednesday. The Exchange Rate Mechanism destroyed the jobs and home-owning dreams of millions of Britons.

5. THE EU is riddled with fraud. Even its own Court of Auditors admits that £4

billion of its annual spending is "not properly accounted for".

6. EU DIRECTIVES are crippling Britain's businesses... with 20,000 directives and regulations which have made Brussels the world's biggest law-factory.

7. IF THEY can't beat us one way, they simply try another. The Prime Minister is proud of the opt-out from the Social Chapter which he won at Maastricht. [But] now the Eurocrats in Brussels are imposing the same rules on us as a health and safety measure which our ministers have no power to veto.

Britain's three-pin plug has so far resisted the two-pin assault from the German regulators. But for how long? London's red double-decker buses still run. But once again commissioners, prompted by Continental manufacturers who don't make double-decker buses, will enforce regulations that will drive them off the road.

8. THE EU has turned honest shopkeepers into criminals by banning our traditional weights and measures, on pain of criminal prosecution.

9. THE EU wants to treble our water bills by the year 2005. Just when we are told that we may not have enough water this summer... we are told we must pay out a further £23 billion over the next nine years to comply with four new Brussels directives on water quality... Only Britain is falling over itself to comply.

10. THEY are taking our sovereignty from us. They are moving, under the leadership of Chancellor Kohl, towards the creation of a single currency. His unrelenting ambition is to force it into a federal state in which that single currency, controlled by German bankers, would be the dominant force. For Britain to abandon the pound sterling would be an irreversible act of national abdication... Surrender that and real control over the destiny of our country would drain away from the Mother of Parliaments at Westminster to the financial nexus in Frankfurt.

11. RUNNING the EU costs us millions. Last year, the British taxpayers paid £8.9 billion into the Brussels coffers and got £4.8

billion back... And our trade with Europe is in the red, too. Since we joined, our deficit with the EU states totals £87 billion.

12. THEY can't even get their flag right. The 12 stars do not represent the number of member nations, and never did.

THE TIMES

The defence of British sovereignty, because it touches on the deep questions such as identity and security, may occasionally inflame passions. The fastidious may not care for the more raucous expressions of popular attachment to the nation and no government should pander to football terrace chauvinism. But it would be even more dangerous for politicians to govern without a feeling for the sinews of the State. In the last century, statesmen as various as Gladstone, Disraeli and Salisbury all recognised the importance of appealing to the vulgar to secure support for their statecraft... The success of the Euro-sceptics is, however, built on more than a reading of national character and an attachment to their native soil.

28 May 1996

More imagination is called for, now that Europe Day has been brought to our attention. There should be a competition for a flag to suit the Europe of today. A tricolour of suitably straight sausage, cucumber, and banana? The mad cow rampant? Or, best of all, a Union Jack to accompany the EuroDelors.

9 May 1996

As we argued at nauseam at the time, the Government should have consulted the people when the Maastricht treaty was drummed through Parliament: today's dissatisfaction stems directly from the sense that politicians have handed over the people's democratic birthright without having asked the people first.

24 April 1996

THE Sun

Jacques Santer, European Commission chief... blames the beef crisis on the Government's mismanagement, not Europe's chicanery.

What a cheek. Santer is nothing more than a jumped-up civil servant. He has no right to lecture Britain on its politics.

He should be trying to solve the beef crisis, not inflame it.

Go back to your office, Mr Santer, and shut the door.

Then do the same with your mouth.

27 May 1996

It is full steam ahead for the Brussels gravy train. The worse-than-useless European Parliament cost a mere £326m in 1991. By 1995 that had more than doubled...

The French and Germans, who seem hell-bent on wrecking their economies (and ours, if they have their way), are seeking ways to cut spending.

How about a start with... the biggest Euro-farce of all, the European Parliament.

Let's scrap it and save money.

23 May 1996

The Sun says "bullocks" to the EU today...

We have adopted a prime bullock called Sunny as our mascot to moo-ve into the front line of the Cattle of Britain... aimed at giving the Germans a hefty kick in the panzers.

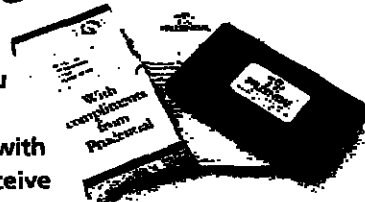
Sunny, a Charolais steer, has been provided as the Sun's mascot by the Asda supermarket chain, which is giving away two free British beefburgers to every reader.

23 May 1996

Research by Ben Summers

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PRUDENTIAL

How a Big Idea became a Bad Thing

1. Origins. The Second Great European Misunderstanding (1939-45) is generally judged to have been a Bad Thing, and a number of people decide that to have a third might be rather *de trop*. They found the Council of Europe, a means of stopping war by having meetings. It works. But some want to go further, notably the visionaries Jean Monnet, Paul-Henri Spaak and Robert Schuman. They are called the Founding Fathers, even before they have founded anything. All of them are foreign, something which the shrewd British notice very quickly.

2. Early Days. The Six (France, Germany, Belgium, Italy, the Netherlands and Luxembourg) set out on the road to federal union. Showing an early preference for acronyms, the Fathers found the ECSC (the European Coal and Steel Community) in 1951, a device to prevent war by making it all much too complicated, and the EEC (European Economic Community) in 1957, a means of preventing conflict by giving large amounts of money to farmers. It works. Still no war.

3. British Reserve. With that steely-eyed insight and unyielding vision for which they are famed, the British decide that this Europe thing will never work. They invent, instead, their own Europe thing in 1960, with its own even better acronym, EFTA (the European Free Trade Association). This unites Scandinavia and Britain with Switzerland, a historic union of countries which have only one thing in common: they are members of EFTA. English is the common language, however, so the organisation has some good points, despite the number of foreigners involved.

4. The drive to federalism. General De Gaulle, a devoted fan of the European Vision, shows his dedication to the idea by deciding in 1966 that the French will boycott meetings, which demonstrates the eternal French commitment to Europe. It results in the Luxembourg

Compromise, which means that, henceforth, France can do what it wants, especially in Luxembourg. The ECSC and the EEC are united with something called Euratom to create a Single European Acronym, the EC (or CE if you are French). Federalism starts to move into action, or, as they say in Brussels, the train is leaving the station.

5. British Reserve Drops. With that steely-eyed insight and unyielding vision for which they are famed, the British decide that EFTA has no

Britain, Ireland and Denmark, Europe gets an appetite and swallows up Greece in 1981, followed by Spain and Portugal. To prevent war with these countries, it is necessary to pay them quite large sums of cash. So the EU goes looking for some richer countries not to fight wars with, bringing in Sweden, Finland and Austria in 1994. Norway and Switzerland remain aloof (and extremely rich, but with the ever-present threat that they may fight a war with each other). The Six have by now become the Fifteen, and



From 'Non' to 'No, no, no': will this be the history of Britain in Europe?

future and join the EC, or the Common Market as they prefer to call it. They are rebuffed by General De Gaulle. He dies, however, and in 1973 both Britain and the other Europeans run out of excuses for not going ahead. A referendum fails to change this, to the unhappiness of many on both sides of the Channel. Margaret Thatcher is elected to power in Britain, to the unhappiness of many on both sides of the Channel.

6. The New Boys. Having accepted

everything gets more complicated. There isn't enough car-parking space, and it takes up to half an hour to get a steak and chips in the staff canteen.

7. The Great Leap Forward. The Single Market is to be created by 1992, allowing a light bulb made in Essen to be sold in a shop in Ealing. This exciting vision is acclaimed throughout the continent as an obvious way to stop war. However, in order to do it, national vetoes are removed in some policy areas and majority voting starts

to become the norm. Margaret Thatcher is apparently not looking when this is done, but later on someone tells her and she is furious. The possibility of war starts to appear more attractive in London.

8. The Second Great Leap Forward. The EC decides to create the Maastricht treaty, and the Dutch town of the same name seems the obvious place to do it. Subsidy is acclaimed. There is to be a single currency for Europe, vetoes are further reduced, and the EU starts to create a joint foreign policy. It is deemed a good time to change acronyms again, and so the EU is born. John Major says that it is Game, Set and Match, introducing a confusing tennis metaphor just when everyone had started to understand all the stuff about trains leaving the station.

9. Look Before You Leap. Denmark nearly scuppers the Maastricht treaty. France seems not very keen. Britain huffs and puffs and Germany consults the constitutional court. So it is not Game, Set, and Match at all, but Rain Stopped Play. The train is stuck in the sidings. The Exchange Rate Mechanism (ERM) of the European Monetary System (EMS) blows up, probably because it has two acronyms. Recession, unemployment, and racist violence stalk the continent. There is, worst of all, a war in Bosnia. The EU is furious, though of course Bosnia was not a member and so that just proves how effective the EU is at preventing war.

10. The Third Great Leap Forward. By the end of the century, there is to be a single currency for Europe; central and eastern Europe are to join (probably); and there will be an Ever-Closer Union. All of this is to be decided in another treaty in 1996 which some people call Maastricht II, although this time it is thought unnecessary to actually go to the Netherlands, what with the food not being that great. Then there is beef, and there is a war. This is a Bad Thing.

صلى الله عليه وسلم

Britain and Europe: a proposal

Xenophobes are feeding off the undefined notion of European union. Britain must not buckle beneath their bigotry

Being British

Let us begin at the beginning. The British are Europeans. Among the first people to land on these shores were explorers from the Mediterranean. They were followed by Germanic tribes, by Romans and Frenchmen, by Jutes and Saxons, and later by waves of migrants from central Europe as well as the old Empire. The languages of Britain were once closely related to those of the continental Celts. By the time early medieval English developed, it looked rather like early medieval French and early medieval German. Modern English, spread as a world language by the Americans, is infecting and changing all the modern languages of the continent.

The British are also European in their political history. For a long time, the islands and the continent swapped royal families and shared a single religious authority. Even when the Scots and English broke from Rome, they were partially following Swiss and North German examples. In more recent times, the British have been European in their political values. Given the history of democracy and free speech, island patriots might put it the other way and say that the other Europeans are now British in their political values. Certainly French freedom and the German constitution both owe a lot to London.

But whichever way one puts it, the British islands and the Western European landmass share common political genes. British history was affected by Voltaire and Monnet, just as French history was affected by Paine and Churchill. Continental economic thought, from Marx onwards, would have been impossible without Adam Smith and David Ricardo. Economically, Britain and continental Europe are very close and growing closer. Whatever the politicians say, the business leaders are closing gaps. And culturally, British art, music and literature is almost impossible to imagine without the European setting. What would Shakespeare have been without his great store of Roman and Renaissance stories to draw from? Or Fielding without Cervantes - Wren without Palladio - Hockney without Picasso - Walton without Sibelius? As with politics, one can turn this cultural exchange around and ask whether German romanticism would have happened without British inspiration, or what would have happened to the French novel without Dickens.

All it shows is that Britishness and Europeanism are part of one another. We are more than one nation, more than one people. But this hasn't made one nation and the great question today is whether Europe needs to take a further stride towards political integration - mingling again, but this time at the level of political authority. European companies are buying one another, speaking English at boardroom level and swapping corporate lessons. Cheaper travel and better education, as well as political leadership on the continent, are persuading more private Europeans to spend time in one another's countries, and to learn one another's Euro-dialects. But does this mean that European political union should follow as well? What are we trying to escape from which needs this further step?

Nationalism or xenophobia?

The anti-European crusaders now in full gallop in this country would say, most of them, that they too are Europe-lovers. They like their Beethoven and their holidays in Normandy or Umbria. All they are against is the Brussels bureaucracy and its threat to our ancient Parliamentary freedoms. Some of them, the more sophisticated, would argue that the European Union by imposing common rules is actually eroding the traditional meaning of Europe, which thrived on creative diversity. If the EU makes the French a little less French and de-Spanishes the Spaniards, isn't it the anti-European force?

These are clever arguments and, mostly, honestly meant. But they depend upon a kind of willing blindness which makes them dishonest and which everyone who is seriously interested in this debate must squarely confront. For the truth is that the anti-European force behind

parliamentary traditionalism or democratic sensitivity. It is xenophobia - raw, potent and addictive. If foggy-journalists don't feel it, sitting in metropolitan restaurants with their parliamentary friends, then the people they are trying to rouse to anger certainly do. What is quietly sucked and nurtured by the *Times* and the *Telegraph* leaps into adolescent anger from the pages of the *Sun* and the *Express*. It is anti-German, not just anti-British. It is anti-French, not just anti-Brussels. It is immature and dangerous, a loser's emotion.

Sophisticates who pen angry anti-EU pamphlets may disclaim any interest in the way their arguments are glossed late at night in the pub or the tabloid press. They may wrinkle their noses. They may disown the effect of their words. But if they do not know what they are about they are fools. And if they do know, they are culpable. In our view their position is about as convincing as that of Enoch Powell in disclaiming any connection with the views of racist dockers marching in London, or of the middle-class Bennites who smugly closed their eyes to the intimidation and thuggishness of some of the early-Eighties militants they supported and egged on.

Nationalist politics depends upon specialness, on defining the group and thrusting away the rest of humanity as Other. Its peculiarity is to make the gap between the pamphlet and the curse, the clever argument and the obscene threat, frighteningly short. And what we are seeing in Britain today is nationalist politics, deriving from a lack of national confidence. It is a curious kind of nationalism, since it is fervently against Scottish nationalism or Irish nationalism. Presumably the recipe for a post-EU Europe includes a vigorous revival of German nationalism too, and Serbian nationalism and Spanish nationalism. Yet somehow the case for those nationalisms and their possible effect on European security has failed to attract the curiosity of British Conservative nationalists.

Would British withdrawal from political involvement in the EU make the nationalist tone disappear in British politics, as the Tory right has sometimes implied? How could it? We would have defined ourselves even more clearly as the Chosen Nation, and pushed away the main development of European public life as other and alien. Our borders would be raised a little higher against France and Germany in practice as well as in spirit. (Otherwise, what would be the point?) Had the beef crisis happened to a post-EU Britain, we would have had no Brussels forum to argue in; our rage would have been squarely directed at other national governments and peoples. Would this have quelled xenophobia - or fuelled it? We believe that a post-EU Britain, confronted by arguments over fishing and trade would be more nationalist, not less. It would be a country hunching its shoulders against the surrounding world.

We are not a pro-European newspaper because we are in love with qualified majority voting, or cohesion funds, or because we believe the views of EU commissioners are worthy of EU admiration. We are a pro-European newspaper because we think that to be anything else is morally wrong and intellectually disgraceful. The Europe of nation-states, lacking binding institutions and any European political ethic would be too near to a Europe of competing nationalisms for comfort. And we have been there before. This is why Europe needs some kind of union.

Democracy or efficiency?

Yet the anti-Europeans have one important and basic truth on their side. It is that the Union as it currently operates is undemocratic and, because of that, dangerous in its own way. The system of government envisaged and practised is too complicated and too far from the lives of Europeans to be secure. Unless you are Belgian, Brussels is further away than your national parliament. For many of us, the national parliaments already seem out of touch and distant. Because of the need for compromise, of the complex cluster of institutions - court, parliament, council and commission - the decision-making process of the EU is very hard for outsiders to understand. When these decisions are uncontroversial this

may not matter. But if they have been taken without the assent and understanding of most Europeans, they are not safe. Full political union is not desirable because, while it might be efficient and forceful, it cannot be democratic.

The dangers implicit in this can be seen most easily by looking at the next proposed phase of integration, monetary union. There are good reasons for a single European currency. It would cut the costs of trade and travel in Europe. It would help reinforce virtuous monetary discipline. It would give the smaller countries, whose

port of the electorates involved, any system which forbids voters to make important choices, including trying out foolish economic experiments, gives them in theory no way out but violence. And in practice as well as theory, that is a dangerous thing. It is why, on balance and after much heart-searching, we are against the single currency this time round, not simply for Britain but for all Europe.

common citizenship from Minsk to Mallaig? Was Europe to be a giant crucible in which the identities, the borders and perhaps eventually some of the languages of the component peoples were simply melted away?

For nearly half a century the answer to this interesting question has been avoided by European political leaders for two reasons. First, it all seemed a

becoming unsettling. The EU as a whole has never had a conclusive discussion about which functions should, in ideal terms, be centralised, which should merely be coordinated, and which should be left with nation-states. It speaks of "subsidiarity". Yet it lacks a theory behind the word. It has never had its founding Congress or its Federalist Papers.

in perpetuity, to protect those principles and exercise those powers. (Since that is what constitutions are for.) What holds us together before everything is a shared attitude to human rights and market freedoms, so a charter of rights should be at the core of the Union. The European Convention on Human Rights should be taken inside it. The European Court of Human Rights has been an invasive and controversial institution. It should continue to be. But beyond that, the four freedoms - the freedom of movement of people, goods, capital and services - should be there as founding principles to be agreed by all the nations.

The best way of thinking about a European constitutional structure is to keep it simple, imagining three boxes. In the first are those things which must be done by the centre and cannot be properly done elsewhere. In the next box are areas of cooperation between the nations, which may vary between one country and another. In the third is everything else, which returns to the nations.

The central functions should, we believe, be strictly limited and controlled by a simpler and more open political structure. In essence, the Council of Ministers must gain ground at the expense of the European Commission and the European Parliament. The Council should sit in public. Because it draws its ministerial members from national parliaments and governments, the effect will be to raise the importance of those national assemblies. At the moment, the Commission has three jobs - it is the EU's executive, its bureaucracy and its ginger group or campaigning arm. It can only properly do one of them, and the correct role for it is to be the bureaucracy, working more directly to the Council and with strictly limited powers of initiative. The European Parliament would find its powers also limited, above all by the limitation of central functions. But it would retain blocking powers. And the European Court of Justice would develop as the supreme constitutional court, protecting the nations against deprivations by the centre, and vice-versa.

An end to the Common Agricultural Policy

This simplified centre would be strong and effective but only over a limited range of policies. What should they be? Because of the importance of the four freedoms, power to enforce them should be the central role of the European Council and its appendages. Much of the work of the single market has already been achieved and the principle of mutual recognition of standards, which avoids the sillier and more detailed interference of recent years, is well advanced. External trade relations sit naturally with internal ones and have been one of the EU's most notable recent successes.

But these economic functions should not go further. We have already made our case against the common currency. We do not believe there should be a common agricultural policy based on subsidy. If different countries, with different histories, wish to subsidise the living standards of farming families, they should be free to do so. But production should never be directly subsidised. This means that reform of the CAP is going in broadly the right direction, but that the central fund for agriculture should be removed. It also means that when the Eastern European countries come into the Union, they will sell vegetables and fruit at prices which cause serious harm to some European producers. So be it. They can be given personal financial help, or turn their land to other uses.

If goods are to pass freely, so too must Europeans. All nations should retain the right to check people who cross their borders, but these borders, within the EU, should continue to become steadily more porous. The fact that the police have no greater or lesser right to stop people crossing from Scotland to England doesn't impede the fight against crime or illegal migration here.

But the next most difficult question when defining ins and outs for a political union is whether social and labour policy should come from the centre. The argument in favour is

that without common standards on trade unions, minimum pay, working conditions and so on, one EU country can exploit the single market to the detriment of others. Some minimum standards could be guaranteed as basic human rights at the core of the Union's purpose - which could, for instance, outlaw child labour or a denial of the right to join a trade association. But there is no overall consensus about what makes a good social policy. As with monetary union, there must be room for diversity and political experimentation. For these reasons, social policy should not be a core EU function.

Joint economic functions do not, however, stop with tariffs and mutual recognition. Until the day when mackerel and herring learn to be patriotic and keep to their own borders, the Union will require a common fisheries approach. It shouldn't be the current one which will eventually result in a huge armada of fishery protection vessels following the last Spanish trawler as it pursues the last whiting in the Atlantic as it, in turn, swims desperately around looking for a mate. There needs to be a more strongly conservationist policy until stocks rebuild themselves, strongly policed. Then, perhaps, a market in quotas should be established. And as for fishing conservation, so for some of the bigger environmental issues which involve the great rivers of Europe and air-borne pollution.

A diverse and private Europe

There, broadly speaking, the role of the inner box, the central functions of the new Europe should stop. Then there is a second box, of things done jointly. If the EU is to develop into anything more than the loosest and most fragile of treaties then some of its nations have to take on more of the responsibility for European defence from the Americans. There is no benefit to anybody in the short term in challenging, never mind dismantling, the Atlantic treaty. But the creation of a European defence arm of Nato is a worthy project. It need not mean some kind of Napoleonic-era mega-army, in which every corps speaks a different language. European defence could involve national specialisation, so that Britain and France took the lions' share. But the need for a common policy towards Russia, as the EU expands eastwards, also requires a common capability. Similarly, there will be many diplomatic functions which European countries will wish to exercise jointly - Britain already shares embassy space with other EU countries, and Western Europe clearly needs to coordinate its policy on Russia and eastwards expansion.

But most other functions should be reserved finally and clearly to the nation states. The preservation of basic human rights, free trade and movement, and external security can be done better together than by individual nations or regions. They should be what binds Europe together in the 2000s, just as Christianity, feudalism and the Latin language were the binding agents of Europe a thousand years earlier. Everything else, including education, culture, social policy, the details of taxation, most transport policy and internal regional and local arrangements are matters which do not need to be removed from national competence. Leaving them there ensures a rich European diversity and allows local traditions and differences, which are among the most important aspects of human identity, to remain undisturbed. We are all Europeans, doing the big things together and agreeing about the important aspects of macro-policy. We stand in the world as Europeans who have made our peace with one another. But at home we retain our more intimate social differences and identities.

Achieving this requires Europe to end the endless journey towards an undefined, mysterious "ever-closer union". To that extent it could be described as a Euro-sceptical manifesto. But it isn't. Indeed, the creation of a proper European constitution on our blueprint could equally be described as federalist. Reflecting the more limited nature of the core Europe proposed here, we prefer another name. Today we raise the flag and the cause of European confederacy.



economies are today heavily influenced by the German Bundesbank, a place at the table in a new central bank. And it would bind European countries more closely together, making war between them at some future stage even less thinkable.

But the single currency cannot be run, in our view, without a single European economic policy alongside it. Monetary policy and fiscal policy cannot be disentangled. And this means that if the electorate of a member state voted in a government which was committed to changing policy radically, that democratically elected government would simply have to be overruled by the unelected European bank. In a radical overturning of democracy in favour of rule by experts, those staples of traditional Western politics, tax and spend, would be removed in effect from the political arena.

How would over-ruled electorates react? They would have no court of appeal. Unless it comes armed with the overwhelming and enthusiastic sup-

This line of argument might seem bleak. If a return to European nationalism is wrong but a further stride towards political union is undemocratic, what choice is left for us Europeans? If it is not back nor forwards, are we left standing indecisively just about - well - here? The answer is that we should change direction.

The cloud at the end of the tunnel

From its earliest days, the European project was shrouded in deliberate mystery. The purpose of ever-closer union of peoples was clear enough. The mechanisms designed to achieve that purpose, from the Coal and Steel Community to the Schengen deal, were, at one level, straightforward enough agreements. But what was always cloudy was the end point. Where did Union eventually stop? Was it a true single European government, the abolition of individual nationality and a

long way in the future. But second, even to talk in such terms would be intensely controversial throughout the actually existing Europe where people remained stubbornly attached to their current identities. But this coyness has run out of time. As Europeans, we can no longer continue on a journey whose destination is unmentionable. The more intrusive aspects of the European single market, digging into traditional practices, have already inflamed opinion and challenged identity. This goes for French hunters and cheesemakers, for Finns and Portuguese, as well as for the British. If we are to go further, people need to know why - and when, if ever, the journey will stop.

The mystery has also resulted in an unnecessarily confusing European structure. We talk about the original visionaries of Europe as "the architects" of the EU. But this is a misleading image. They were more like opportunistic amateur builders. In pursuit of integration, they simply grabbed any issue or possible area of agreement

The Congress in 2000

The time for that is ripening. We urgently need a vision of Europe which can confound the Europe of competing nationalisms, and yet avoid a centralist regime, ensuring that Europe continues to be a continent of lively democracies. We need a new start that is neither tightly and undemocratically centralist, nor grating with national tension. This is achievable and would not, in truth, require a revolution. Looking well beyond this year's inter-governmental conference, Europe's leaders need to consider the case for a Congress of Europe in the year 2000 - symbolism has its place here - in order to draw up a clear and comprehensible constitution for the continent.

That constitution should define those powers and principles which must be held centrally to avoid the community of nations falling apart. And it should, of course, set out the institutional structure meant,

obituaries / gazette

Lord Cameron

"Time was, Mr Chancellor, when Scottish judges were better known for coarseness, like Bradfield, or conviviality, like Hermand, Aitchison and others, or eccentricity, like Monboddie, or rather erratic scholarship, like Kames. But today we have judges who give outstanding public service in realms far beyond their official robes. Among such is John Cameron."

"Jack" - he was never recognised as anything other than Jack - Cameron was one of the considerable Scottish Appeal Court judges of the century, and recognised as such by legal Edinburgh. But he also had another dimension: high up the list of the great and the good, he was sought out by successive governments and the stratosphere of the Civil Service to address the thorniest problems of post-war Britain.

Indeed, in 1967 it was deemed appropriate by Harold Wilson, Ray Gunter, Minister of Labour, and the senior Civil Service that this Scot of more than pensionable age should chair a committee of three with Pat Lowry, then director of personnel for the British Leyland Motor Corporation, and Danny McGarvey, of the Building Trade Workers, to sort out the trade disputes between Myton Ltd and certain workers at the Barbican Development Site in the City of London and between Bernard Sunley & Sons and certain workers at the office development site in Horseferry Road, Westminster. Cameron was sent for as the Red Adair of industrial confrontations. Over a period of three decades he was never far away from those tasks deemed best undertaken by an understanding top-class lawyer of wide interests.

Jack Cameron was born in Edinburgh, in 1900, a child of the New Town and of the Enlightenment. He was equally at ease and at home in the prestigious New Club or the Bohemian intellectual Scottish Arts Club in Rutland Square. His father, John Cameron, an SSC (Solicitor Before the Supreme Court), sent him to Edinburgh Academy. He remained a passionate Academic, rendering great service to the school as a governor and much else. As dinner guest this year of the Edinburgh Academicals in London at the Caledonian Club, I was told that it was the first time for 40 years that Lord Cameron had missed the annual gathering.

He served with the Royal Navy on Destroyers as a 17-year-old in the closing months of the First World War and as an RNRV officer in the Second World War, winning the Distinguished Service Cross in 1944 for his work on convoys.

In 1927 he married Eileen Burrell, by whom he had two daughters and a son, Kenneth,

who was to become Lord Cameron of Lochbroom, Lord Advocate from 1984 to 1989 and since then a judge like his father. Indeed in the year before he demitted as a judge Cameron saw his son installed as the principal government law officer in Scotland.

In 1943, tragedy struck. Eileen died when Cameron was away on convoy duty. Returning unexpectedly, he entered his own house shouting greetings for his wife. A distraught neighbour had to explain that she had been buried the week before; there had been no way of contacting him. The following year he married Eileen's friend Iris, widow of Lambert Shepherd, with her he lived in great happiness for half a century and more.

In 1948 Cameron became Dean of the Faculty of Advocates. But his great contribution as a superb committee man and chairman had already begun. He was scarcely out of uniform before the Labour Secretary of State for Scotland Joe Westwood appointed him to chair the committee on Legal Aid and Legal Advice in Scotland. Along with F.E. Balfour, John Henderson, Alexander Inglis and John MacBean, they prepared a scheme for legal assistance in Scotland guided by two fundamental principles, "a desire to build... on existing foundations and to ensure the greatest possible measure of flexibility in upholding the honourable tradition of gratuitous representation of poor persons by counsel and solicitors in civil and criminal causes". Cameron throughout his life was determined that all people, rich or poor, should have their case properly represented in the courts of the land.

Having made a success of the Legal Aid Committee, he was appointed in 1947 to the Court of Inquiry into a dispute between employers and workpeople of the National Joint Council for the Port Transport Industry. This was a prelude to his work on the same subject during the 1958 strike, with Brigadier L.C. Mandelberg and Martin Pounder.

In 1955 Cameron chaired a report along with Sir Colin Anderson of P&O and Harry Douglas of the Steel Workers Union in a dispute between the British Transport Commission and the National Union of Railwaymen, who were represented by their formidable general secretary Jim Campbell. Cameron contended that the argument used by the commission in past negotiations, that they found themselves unable to pay rates which they might agree to be proper because of certain terms of their financial constitution, was not only undesirable but also unsound in the light of figures provided by the British Transport Commission, and should not be repeated.

It was Cameron too who chaired the Court of Inquiry,

along with Sir Graham Cunningham and G.B. Thorneycroft, into a dispute between the National Federated Electrical Association and the Electrical Trades Unions. The employers suspected that the actions of the union were dictated by political rather than industrial motives and that the union were not seeking a genuine settlement but causes for dispute, and furthermore that there was no guarantee that if arbitration were offered it would be accepted by the union and the award observed. Cameron was fair to the union, saying that if in such negotiations no agreement could be found either as a basis for the calculation of wages or for the determination of the wage rate itself then one or both of these matters should be referred to arbitration by the voluntary action of the parties. He was a champion of arbitration. "If the parties think - as they must - that they have a good case, nothing can be lost by discussion or if need be by arbitration; it is only a bad case that will not stand impartial investigation."

Such was the confidence that Cameron engendered that he was put in sole charge of the Court of Inquiry in 1957 into the causes and circumstances of a dispute at Briggs Motor Bodies Ltd, Dagenham, between the Ford Motor Company and members of the trade unions. The latter nominated as their representatives John Boyd, a member of the Executive Council of the Amalgamated Engineering Union, and Harry Nicholas, then assistant general secretary of the Transport and General Workers Union. Boyd, later to be chairman of the General Council of the TUC, and Nicholas, later to be General Secretary of the Labour Party, both speak of their enormous respect for Cameron as chairman of industrial committees.

In 1967 Cameron chaired the Court of Inquiry into the problems caused by the introduction of web offset machines and other modern printing techniques in the printing industry. David Bassett, later General Secretary of the General and Municipal Workers, echoed the regard expressed by Boyd and Nicholas. The committee stressed that there was great advantage in keeping the number of bodies within the printing industry to a minimum and recommended the assessment of manning required of web offset processes.

Cameron laid the foundations for relatively civilised relations in the printing industry. In 1969 he was given possibly his hardest task of all by the Governor of Northern Ireland to investigate the immediate and precipitating causes of the disorders which broke out in Londonderry on 5 October 1968 and continued there and elsewhere. Cameron recognised the growing and powerful sense of resentment and frustration among the Catholic popula-



The Red Adair of industrial confrontations: Cameron at the Briggs hearing, 1957. Photograph: Hulton Getty

tion at the failure of the Government to investigate the complaints or to provide and enforce a remedy for them. Resentment, particularly among Catholics, to the existence of the "B" Specials as a partisan and paramilitary force recruited exclusively from Protestants was identified by Cameron and his two colleagues on the inquiry, Professor Sir John Biggart and James Joseph Campbell. It was one of the most insightful inquiries into Northern Ireland.

The following year Cameron chaired the report of the regulation of Scottish Inshore Fisheries. The general conclusion was that the greatest measure of freedom should be enjoyed in the exercise of the public right of fishing consistent with the maintenance of adequate stocks and protection of legitimate individual rights. The relative importance of the fisheries within the three-mile limit - apart from the expanding element of shellfish fishing - to the total effort and value of the Scottish fishery had declined over the years with the increase in range and capacity of fishing craft. Cameron and his colleagues Professors S.G.E. Bruce and MacRitchie, R.H.W. Lythe, a foreman, and J.C. Robertson identified that conservation was an international problem and that conservation measures applicable to waters within UK fishery limits are of value only in relation to localised or sedentary stocks.

In December 1972, when Lord Justice Phillimore, the

chairman, became ill, Cameron was appointed to the Committee on the Law of Contempt which had been set up in June 1971. He became acting chairman on 19 July 1973. "Scandalising the court should cease to be part of the law of contempt. Instead," argued Cameron, "it should be made an indictable offence both in England and Wales and in Scotland to defame a judge in such a way as to bring the administration of justice into disrepute."

Cameron was a man of refined humour and included a statement that the law of contempt had its lighter moments. "There is a story that an egg was thrown at Vice-Chancellor Malsin when he was adjourning his court at the end of the day. He is said to have remarked that he presumed it was intended for his Brother Bacon, who was sitting in an adjoining court."

Cameron's last major public work was undertaken when he was nearly 80 years of age as an active member of the Pearson Committee, the Royal Commission on Civil Liberty and Compensation for personal injury set up by Robert Carr as Home Secretary in 1973 and which reported to Roy Jenkins as Home Secretary a few years later. Cameron was chairman of the Executive Committee of the Carnegie Trust for the Universities of Scotland and a member of the Court of Edinburgh University, first as Rector's Assessor and from 1961 as Chancellor's Assessor. He actively promoted scholarship through

the Royal Society of Edinburgh, of which he was President from 1973 to 1976; the only previous lawyer-president of that society was Sir Walter Scott.

Cameron was also involved in many projects for the promotion or revival or encouragement of aspects of Scottish culture and distinctive features of Scottish national life, as Chairman of the Highland Panel, in discussion with men of letters, on the Scottish Enlightenment, in the work of the Cockburn Society for the preservation of the best of the built environment of Edinburgh, a city so beloved by Cockburn, another of the better breed of Scottish judges. To Jack Cameron, modern Edinburgh was both like classical Athens and, in many ways again, like the colourful 18th-century Edinburgh - an exciting, lively mixed society in a comparatively small, lovely and fascinating city.

Tom Dalyell

John Cameron, judge: born Edinburgh 8 February 1900; Advocate-Depute 1929-36; QC (Scotland) 1936; DSC 1944; Sheriff of Inverness, Elgin and Nairn 1945; Inverness, Moray, Nairn and Ross and Cromarty 1946-48; Dean of Faculty of Advocates 1948-55; Advocate 1954; R 1954; a Senator of the College of Justice in Scotland and Lord of Session (as Lord Cameron) 1955-85; KT 1978; married 1927 Eileen Burrell (died 1943; one son, two daughters); 1944 Iris Shepherd; died Edinburgh 30 May 1996.

Cardinal Léon-Etienne Duval

The coincidence was tragic. On the same day that the bodies of the seven French Trappist monks who had been murdered by Islamic terrorists were discovered in the Atlas Mountains, Monsignor Duval, former Archbishop and Cardinal of Algiers, died in that city at the age of 92.

Such is the atmosphere amongst Christians and their sympathisers in Algiers, a pitifully small group, that the rumour grew that the Cardinal had been assassinated. But he died a natural death, his last days saddened by the kidnapping and the killing of the monks. A Mass was said for all of them in Algiers on Sunday.

But there is an important difference. The Algerian government was slow to send condolences about the seven monks, who were kidnapped on 27 March. But as soon as he heard of the death of Cardinal Duval, the President of Algeria, President Zerrouk, hastened to his house near Notre Dame d'Afrique to pay homage. He also issued a statement, praising a man who everybody knew to be pious and just.

It was natural that the President should behave differently towards the Cardinal. He had known him for many years and respected him. But there is also a political reason. The monks at Tibéhirine spent their lives in prayer, carrying out ordinary tasks, and helping the population that surrounded them, especially the sick. They made no attempts at conversion and played no role in the present conflicts. But for Duval it was different. He was in the tradition of the Christian church in Algeria. They assisted in the process of colonisation, often attacked by the anti-clerical officials of the Third Republic. They played their role in two world wars, assisting French armies. And then it was the war of independence, and Duval came to Algeria, as Bishop of Constantine, in 1947, just two years after the first explosion of revolt had taken place at Sétif, some 60 kilometres west of Constantine. He became Bishop of Algiers in 1954, as the real war of independence began.

From the beginning of his mission in Algeria, Duval became one of the leaders of those who believed that it was possible for an agreement to be made between the French and the nationalists. In Algiers, this group was varied, including French and Algerian liberals, university and school teachers, certain trade-unionists and members of the Algerian communist party. Duval was particularly influential with Catholic students who had a strong base in their Centre Catholique Universitaire, which attracted many visitors.

Duval was also in touch with like-minded people in France, in particular with the writer, Albert Camus. Duval supported him rather than Jean-Paul Sartre, who was calling for independence to be given immediately to Algeria. Camus was rather calling for a truce and for the possibility of Arabs and French living together.

Perhaps the bitterest controversy surrounding Cardinal Duval was his attitude towards torture. During the winter of 1956-57 it became clear that the police could no longer deal with the nationalist network that had come to dominate Algiers. Their powers were transferred to the 10th Parachute Division under General Massu. The battle of Algiers, as it was called, involved the interrogation of those who might provide information. This could involve torture. In the campaign that followed, Cardinal Duval was prominent in denouncing the French army's behaviour. There was a bitter quarrel, which has not yet ceased.

As independence grew near, the settlers became violent in their threats against Mohammed Ben Duval as they called him. He did not mind. He replied "Mohammed Duval in" and he survived. From 1965 he took dual Algerian and French nationality. The Pope, who greatly respected him, encouraged him to remain as Cardinal of Algiers until 1988.

He played an important role in Vatican II. He visited the American hostages in Lebanon. This son of a poor peasant family in Haute-Savoie, who was

ordained priest in 1926 and who played a part in the Resistance during the German occupation of France, was always conscious of the presence of the poor, and his last messages to the French government were pleas for increased financial aid.

But there were some who will never forgive him for having banded the cathedral of Algiers to the Islamic faith. He left behind the coffin of the first bishop and the first archbishop of Algiers. When the existence of these remains was remembered men took them away in the night like body snatchers.

Douglas Johnson

Léon-Etienne Duval, priest: born Chénex, Haute-Savoie 9 November 1903; ordained priest 1926; consecrated Bishop of Constantine and Hippo 1946; Archbishop of Algiers 1954-88; created Cardinal 1965; died 31 May 1996.

James George Hunter (Jimmy Rowles), pianist, composer, vocalist: born Spokane, Washington 19 August 1918; died Los Angeles 28 May 1996.

Jimmy Rowles

"I think Jimmy is one in a million. Actually, he is unique in the universe. His genius is also the best-kept secret to the public at large since Morna Lisa's smile." Stan Getz was not known for giving lavish praise, but in writing of the pianist Jimmy Rowles he understandably went over the top. Getz continued: "Of course, insiders have known this for a long time, e.g. Frank Sinatra, Peggy Lee and Sarah Vaughan know it - Johnny Mercer and Billie Holiday knew, so did Lester Young and Charlie Parker."

Rowles, who took his surname from his stepfather, was to number amongst his friends Duke Ellington and Erroll Garner, and as a jazz pianist he was different from just as effective as either of them. His playing was characterised by its originality and instinctive good taste. When accompanying vocalists he had an unerring ability to predict what was going to happen next and to provide a perfect cushion for it which could be unanticipated by both the singer and the listener. He was so capable an instrumentalist that only the great all-rounders like Hank Jones and Tommy Flanagan are worthy of mention in the same breath, and that is

not to say that they are as good. Certainly they did not have his sense of humour for, although basically a retiring man, he was also a rebel.

On one occasion Rowles was at a rather staid club, Bradley's, in Greenwich Village, when he was invited to the table of his bass player, George Mraz. Mraz was sitting with his girlfriend Judy and a man whom he introduced as a singer. "I didn't know who the hell he was," Rowles remembered. "Never heard of him before."

"He's a famous opera singer," said Judy. Over several drinks Rowles and the singer talked about music. "Sing me something!" demanded Rowles. "Let out a roar! If you don't I'll throw the clothed!"

"RrrroooOOORRR!" The horrified owner of the club ran across the floor and said "Don't ever do that again!"

"He and I are gonna do an opera together," said Rowles. "Right. Pias?"

"That's right, Jim!" said Placido Domingo.

Rowles hated the piano lessons of his youth in Spokane, Washington. His stepfather wanted him to become a lawyer and Rowles enrolled at a law college where he met a fellow

student, a Blackfoot Indian called Tom Brown. Brown made Rowles listen to his first jazz records. "Tom was a genius. He played me records of people like Ben Webster and Benny Carter and he'd point out the inner voices. 'Get inside the music,' he told me."

"After a year or so Marshall Royal came through Spokane with his band and I played for him. He told me I had to go to Los Angeles. So I did. My father thought I was still in law school."

This was 1940. In Los Angeles, Rowles first worked at the 331 Club where he nervously took his place amongst stars like Slim Gaillard, Art Tatum and the Nat Cole Trio.

At this time Rowles met Ellington's tenor player Ben Webster - the beginning of a lifelong friendship. Through Ben he became a familiar of Ellington, Jimmy Blanton and the other legendary Ellingtonians, and before long moved to Billy Berg's as Lester Young's pianist. Ben Webster recommended him to Benny Goodman and he joined Goodman's big band. When he saw a couple of Goodman's sidemen demolished by the infamous "BG Ray", a mindless and musical-

ly fatal stare, he knew that, rebel as he was, his days with Benny were numbered. Rowles moved to Woody Herman's band.

He went into the army in 1942. "I was lucky enough to be in the Special Services with Gil Evans for 16 months. It was like a free education. When I got out of the army I was holding up my first drink when the phone rang - it was Woody." When Herman disbanded in 1946 Rowles rejoined Goodman for a few months and worked in the bands of Les Brown and Tommy Dorsey.

"It was about that time that I started to do record dates. Peggy Lee came along and I worked for her. Some people at 20th Century Fox wanted her to sing something for some movie. While we were there some guy said he liked the way I played and would I come over for some of the studio orchestra calls. I really didn't think I could handle it, but he thought I could. I started to get calls and before I knew it, 25 years had passed."

His studio work in Hollywood left Rowles with plenty of opportunity to make jazz records and he did, most notably a long series with Billie Holiday and Ben Webster.

He moved to New York in 1973 as an established soloist. It was then that he worked and recorded with Stan Getz, notorious for his unpredictable personality. "It was like working with a different guy every night," said Rowles. "It was like he had multiple personalities a lot of times, but we got along real good." ("Stan Getz?" recalled Zoot Sims. "A nice bunch of guys.")

Getz's record company, CBS, tried to persuade him to make albums with commercial appeal. He agreed, as long as they would also let him make jazz albums by artists of his own choosing. The first and, as it transpired, only result of the second part of the bargain, was the album *The Peacocks* (1977), which Getz had planned as a solo album by Rowles. In the control room as Rowles played, Getz became carried away and left to return with his tenor sax. A series of masterpieces resulted.

"Jimmy reminds me of another James - Thurbur," said Getz. "His acerbic wit is legendary, but few people know the scope of his skills, ranging from drawing (Thurburish), tennis (Mintyish), singing (indiscernibly Nat Coleish) and writing

(delicious). It was his tune 'The Peacocks', a gem of a composition, that stirred me so, seasoned as I am, that I was irresistibly drawn out of the control booth and into the session." Rowles was an ideal accompanist who had an unusually retentive memory for songs. "He's a champ," wrote Peggy Lee in her autobiography, and other singers who benefited from his talent included Kay Starr, Julie London and Betty Hutton. He toured with Ella Fitzgerald as her accompanist from 1981 to 1983, a job which he came to detest, and then returned to California where he worked in the night-clubs which he had come to loathe even more.

A couple of years ago Rowles recorded an outstanding album in London with Norma Winstone, one of the best British singers. Despite the fact that his health had failed to the stage where he had to keep taking oxygen throughout the session, the result was one of his best partnerships.

Rowles made innumerable albums under his own name, all typified by the same quality and sound of surprise, often in duos and trios and sometimes with his trumpet-playing daughter Stacy. Each counts as a great musical achievement and their consistency ensures that Rowles will be remembered as one of the greatest jazz pianists of all. Steve Voce



He's a champ: Rowles at the piano. Photograph: David Redfern

James George Hunter (Jimmy Rowles), pianist, composer, vocalist: born Spokane, Washington 19 August 1918; died Los Angeles 28 May 1996.

DEATHS

HARDMAN: On 31 May 1996, in Brighton, Diana Lady Hardman, wife of Henry and mother of Anna, Paul and Charlotte, aged 86. Cremation at Woodvale, Brighton, on 7 June at 2.15pm. Donations instead of flowers to the French Convalescent Home, Brighton may be sent c/o Registry Funeral Service, 29 Colgate Place, Brighton BN2 1HN.

RAWLINGS: Margaret (Lady Barlow), wife of the late Sir Robert Barlow, on 19 May, in her 90th year, peacefully at home. A memorial service will be announced.

Announcements for Gazette BIRTHS, MARRIAGES & DEATHS (Births, Adoptions, Marriages, Deaths, Memorial services, Wedding anniversaries, In Memoriam) should be sent in writing

Births, Marriages & Deaths

to the Gazette Edition, The Independent, 1 Canada Square, Canary Wharf, London E14 5DL, telephoned to 0171-293 2811 (24-hour answering machine 0171-293 2012) or faxed to 0171-293 2010, and are charged at £6.50 a line (VAT extra). OTHER Gazette announcements (notice, funerals, forthcoming marriages, Marriages) must be submitted in writing (or faxed) and are charged at £10 a line, VAT extra. They should be accompanied by a daytime telephone number.

Marriages

Mr W. D. Symington and **Miss J. R. Booth**
The marriage took place in London, on Saturday, between William, elder son of Mr and Mrs D. A. Symington, and Juliet, daughter of Sir Christopher Booth and Dr Lavinia Loughridge.

Birthdays

Dr Ernest Armstrong, secretary, British Medical Association, 51; Mr Philip Attenborough, deputy chairman, Hodder Headline, 68; Sir Peter Bonfield, chairman and chief executive, ICI, 52; Sir Robert Brown, Black diplomat, 90; Lord Brandon

of Oakbrook, a former Lord of Appeal in Ordinary, 76; The Earl of Cromer, director, Inchcape Facility, 50; Mr Tony Curtis, actor, 71; Professor Richard D'Aeth, former president, Hughes Hall, Cambridge, 84; Mr Timothy David, diplomat, 69; Mr Michael Elliott, MEP, 64; Mr David Emmett MP, 47; Miss Sheila Faith, former MP and MEP, 68; Dr Raoul Franklin, Vice-Chancellor, City University, London, 61; Mr Phil Gellie MP, 57; Mr Allen Ginsberg, poet, 70; General Sir Michael Gow, former Commandant, Royal College of Defence Studies, 72; Miss Anita Harris, singer and actress, 54; Air Marshal Sir John Harris, 58; Dr Michael Jaffe, former director, Fitzwilliam Museum, Cambridge, 73; Mrs June Lawrence, former Headmistress, Harrogate Ladies' College, 63; Mr Eddie McGrady MP, 53; Mr Colin Meads, rugby player, 60; Sir Harry Pitt, former Vice-Chancellor, Reading University, 82; Miss Anita Pollack, MEP, 59; Miss Suzi Quatro, rock singer and actress, 46; M Alain Rasmus, film director, 74; Mr Wilfred Theisner, explorer and writer, 86; Miss Penelope Wilton, actress, 49; Cardinal Thomas Winning, Roman Catholic Archbishop of Glasgow, 71.

Anniversaries

Births: Willem van Mieris, painter, 1662; Raoul Dufy, painter, 1877; Josephine Baker, singer, 1906.

ROYAL ENGAGEMENTS

The Duke of Edinburgh, Master, attends the Twenty-Two Dinner at Trinity House, London EC3. The Princess Royal attends a Buffet Reception at St James's Palace, and a luncheon at St Peter Port, Guernsey, as Commandant-in-Chief. St John Ambulance and Nursing Cadets, visit St John Ambulance and Rescue Service, Ambulance Station, Rohnia, and St John Cadets and Cadettes, Staines Park, Cusack, Guernsey. As President, Riding for the Disabled Association, visits Guernsey Equestrian Centre, Courtil de Hant, Grandes Capelles, Guernsey, and as President, Save the Chil-

dren Fund, attends a Reception, Premier and Ball at Beau Sejour, St Peter Port, Guernsey. The Duke of Kent, Patron, Aide, trust, attends a reception at St James's Palace. Princess Alexandra, Vice-Patron, Royal Over-Seas League, attends the Final Concert of the Annual Music Competition at the Queen Elizabeth Hall, London SE1.

Changing of the Guard
The Household Cavalry Mounted Regiment mounts the Queen's Life Guard at Horse Guards, 11am. 1st Battalion Irish Guards mounts the Queen's Guard at Buckingham Palace, 11.30am. Band provided by the Welsh Guards.

Wills

Sir Ronald Walter Radford, of Brunwood, Essex, chairman of HM Customs and Excise 1973-77, left estate

valued at £565,222 net. He left £5,000 to the RNLI. Edith Hill, of Westons, Suffolk, left estate valued at £3,379,621 net. She died intestate.

صلى الله عليه وسلم

Three-day event for a champion converted to the demerger school

It could be described as "Ernie's week". Sir Ernest Harrison, who embraced the demerger philosophy long before it attracted Lord Hanson, is parading the three companies where he is chairman and, despite his 70 years, still guiding light.

The life-long Arsenal supporter likes to treat the City to a three-day show. So tomorrow he will offer Vodafone's results, on Wednesday it is the turn of Rascal Electronics and Chubb Security has its date with the stock market on Thursday. Born in Hackney, the son of a docker, Sir Ernest started as a £650-a-year accountant and company secretary with Rascal at the time the business was launched in 1951.

His conversion to the demerger school of thought was almost certainly inspired by hostile takeover bids.

Vodafone was hived off from Rascal, partly to thwart the predatory ambitions of Cable

and Wireless, which had lost out to Rascal in 1983 over a mobile phone network. Then, a few years later, when Williams Holdings launched an attack, the demerger of the Chubb security locks business proved a successful ploy.

Vodafone, by far the biggest of the Harrison creations with a market value of £7.9bn, should indicate that despite increased competition, largely from Cefnet and the emergence of Orange as a serious rival, it has continued to prosper with overseas growth outstripping expectations.

NatWest Securities recently nudged its forecast higher to £465m, last year's figure was £371m.

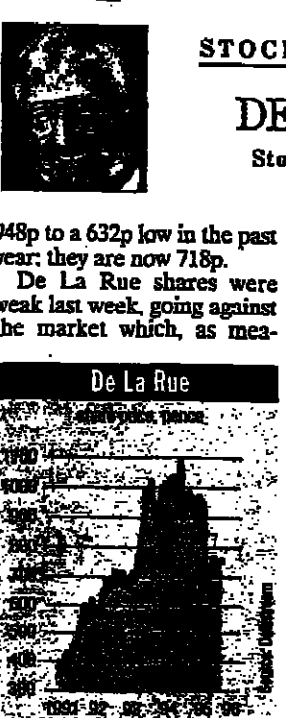
Chubb should manage a 12 per cent gain to 298m and Rascal, now chaired by Vodafone, should produce a 21 per cent advance to £69m. Rascal has been quite aggressive, buying businesses from Thorn and BTR which should help offset

the expected profit decline at some of its more traditional operations and losses in the US.

It should also have reaped rich rewards from Camelot, the money-spinning lottery business. A contribution of around £16m from the 22.5 per cent stake is expected and Rascal's income is also swollen by supplying equipment for the national gambling machine.

De La Rue, the banknote and security printer, is another cashing in on the lottery; it also has a 22.5 per cent stake. But lottery loot will not prevent a profits setback. Louise Barton at Henderson Croshaw sees a modest decline from £146.6m to £145m; others are more fearful.

The group has had a poor time, blighted by profit warnings which led to its demotion from the FT-SE blue chip index. Its shares, riding at around 1,000p when Portals, the security paper group was acquired two years ago, have fallen from



STOCK MARKET WEEK
DEREK PAIN
Stock market reporter of the year

948p to a 632p low in the past year; they are now 718p. De La Rue shares were weak last week, going against the market which, as mea-

sured by Footsie, managed to make modest headway. Trading, despite the utilities excitement, was often lacklustre. Not much excitement is expected this week but Richard Jeffrey at Charterhouse Tilney remains confident some steady action looms.

He says: "To renew its upward progress the market requires evidence that the consumer recovery is becoming more broadly based within the economy. We believe such evidence will be forthcoming over the next two months" pushing Footsie towards 4,000 points.

But for every bull it is possible to find a bear. Mark Brown at ABN Amro Hoare

Govett believes equities are some 5 to 10 per cent overpriced and retains a 3,500 year-end target.

The flow of water profits continues this week with Thames and Yorkshire offering figures. Thames, like so many privatised utilities, has been forced to admit it should have stuck to its core business and is abandoning diversification. Hence it will take a hit tomorrow with £65m provided for asset write downs and re-organisation costs and goodwill of £30m, previously written off against reserves, will be charged against profits.

The company has said its normalised profit will grow "approximately twice the rate of inflation" which leads to the conclusion it should be £320m, up 5.3 per cent. The dividend should, however, gush, perhaps by 12 per cent to 28.3p.

Yorkshire Water will face the market on Wednesday following a year in which it was held

to ridicule as the drought forced it to truck water across the Pennines, resort to standpipes, introduce various bans and even suggest to its customers they should cut down on their washing habits.

As Robert Miller Bakewell, at NatWest says: "These results will represent an exercise in excruciating the past even though the dry weather continues to display a Boycottian tenacity."

He believes profits will be a little higher at £195m and the dividend will be lifted 10 per cent to 30.3p a share. More enticing is the prospect Yorkshire will indulge in a share buyback before long.

Boots, the cash rich high street retailer, is likely to manage a respectable 14 per cent advance to around £500m on Thursday. A share buyback or even a more shareholder friendly special dividend must be a possibility as the giant's cash coffers overflow. There is also a chance it will say how it

Alcoholic Beverages

Stock	Price	Chg	%	Vol	Code
Adnoca	12.50	0.00	0.0	100	ADN
Beck's	1.20	0.00	0.0	100	BEK
Brewery	1.50	0.00	0.0	100	BRE
Carlsberg	1.80	0.00	0.0	100	CAR
Heineken	2.00	0.00	0.0	100	HEI
Interbrew	2.50	0.00	0.0	100	INT
Kaiser	3.00	0.00	0.0	100	KAI
Orkla	3.50	0.00	0.0	100	ORK
Reckitt	4.00	0.00	0.0	100	REK
Stout	4.50	0.00	0.0	100	STO
Tennent	5.00	0.00	0.0	100	TEN
Watson	5.50	0.00	0.0	100	WAT

Banking, Merchant

Stock	Price	Chg	%	Vol	Code
Barclays	1.20	0.00	0.0	100	BAR
Bank of Scotland	1.50	0.00	0.0	100	BOS
Bank of Ireland	1.80	0.00	0.0	100	BIR
Bank of London	2.00	0.00	0.0	100	BOL
Bank of Montreal	2.50	0.00	0.0	100	BOM
Bank of New York	3.00	0.00	0.0	100	BON
Bank of Paris	3.50	0.00	0.0	100	BOP
Bank of Spain	4.00	0.00	0.0	100	BOS
Bank of Sweden	4.50	0.00	0.0	100	BOS
Bank of Switzerland	5.00	0.00	0.0	100	BOS

Banking, Retail

Stock	Price	Chg	%	Vol	Code
Bank of America	1.20	0.00	0.0	100	BAM
Bank of Canada	1.50	0.00	0.0	100	BAC
Bank of China	1.80	0.00	0.0	100	BCH
Bank of India	2.00	0.00	0.0	100	BID
Bank of Japan	2.50	0.00	0.0	100	BJP
Bank of Korea	3.00	0.00	0.0	100	BOK
Bank of Malaysia	3.50	0.00	0.0	100	BOM
Bank of Mexico	4.00	0.00	0.0	100	BOM
Bank of New Zealand	4.50	0.00	0.0	100	BON
Bank of Norway	5.00	0.00	0.0	100	BON

Engineering Vehicles

Stock	Price	Chg	%	Vol	Code
Adnoca	12.50	0.00	0.0	100	ADN
Beck's	1.20	0.00	0.0	100	BEK
Brewery	1.50	0.00	0.0	100	BRE
Carlsberg	1.80	0.00	0.0	100	CAR
Heineken	2.00	0.00	0.0	100	HEI
Interbrew	2.50	0.00	0.0	100	INT
Kaiser	3.00	0.00	0.0	100	KAI
Orkla	3.50	0.00	0.0	100	ORK
Reckitt	4.00	0.00	0.0	100	REK
Stout	4.50	0.00	0.0	100	STO

Extractive Industries

Stock	Price	Chg	%	Vol	Code
Adnoca	12.50	0.00	0.0	100	ADN
Beck's	1.20	0.00	0.0	100	BEK
Brewery	1.50	0.00	0.0	100	BRE
Carlsberg	1.80	0.00	0.0	100	CAR
Heineken	2.00	0.00	0.0	100	HEI
Interbrew	2.50	0.00	0.0	100	INT
Kaiser	3.00	0.00	0.0	100	KAI
Orkla	3.50	0.00	0.0	100	ORK
Reckitt	4.00	0.00	0.0	100	REK
Stout	4.50	0.00	0.0	100	STO

Food Manufacturers

Stock	Price	Chg	%	Vol	Code
Adnoca	12.50	0.00	0.0	100	ADN
Beck's	1.20	0.00	0.0	100	BEK
Brewery	1.50	0.00	0.0	100	BRE
Carlsberg	1.80	0.00	0.0	100	CAR
Heineken	2.00	0.00	0.0	100	HEI
Interbrew	2.50	0.00	0.0	100	INT
Kaiser	3.00	0.00	0.0	100	KAI
Orkla	3.50	0.00	0.0	100	ORK
Reckitt	4.00	0.00	0.0	100	REK
Stout	4.50	0.00	0.0	100	STO

Health Care

Stock	Price	Chg	%	Vol	Code
Adnoca	12.50	0.00	0.0	100	ADN
Beck's	1.20	0.00	0.0	100	BEK
Brewery	1.50	0.00	0.0	100	BRE
Carlsberg	1.80	0.00	0.0	100	CAR
Heineken	2.00	0.00	0.0	100	HEI
Interbrew	2.50	0.00	0.0	100	INT
Kaiser	3.00	0.00	0.0	100	KAI
Orkla	3.50	0.00	0.0	100	ORK
Reckitt	4.00	0.00	0.0	100	REK
Stout	4.50	0.00	0.0	100	STO

Household Goods

Stock	Price	Chg	%	Vol	Code
Adnoca	12.50	0.00	0.0	100	ADN
Beck's	1.20	0.00	0.0	100	BEK
Brewery	1.50	0.00	0.0	100	BRE
Carlsberg	1.80	0.00	0.0	100	CAR
Heineken	2.00	0.00	0.0	100	HEI
Interbrew	2.50	0.00	0.0	100	INT
Kaiser	3.00	0.00	0.0	100	KAI
Orkla	3.50	0.00	0.0	100	ORK
Reckitt	4.00	0.00	0.0	100	REK
Stout	4.50	0.00	0.0	100	STO

Building Construction

Stock	Price	Chg	%	Vol	Code
Adnoca	12.50	0.00	0.0	100	ADN
Beck's	1.20	0.00	0.0	100	BEK
Brewery	1.50	0.00	0.0	100	BRE
Carlsberg	1.80	0.00	0.0	100	CAR
Heineken	2.00	0.00	0.0	100	HEI
Interbrew	2.50	0.00	0.0	100	INT
Kaiser	3.00	0.00	0.0	100	KAI
Orkla	3.50	0.00	0.0	100	ORK
Reckitt	4.00	0.00	0.0	100	REK
Stout	4.50	0.00	0.0	100	STO

Building Materials

Stock	Price	Chg	%	Vol	Code
Adnoca	12.50	0.00	0.0	100	ADN
Beck's	1.20	0.00	0.0	100	BEK
Brewery	1.50	0.00	0.0	100	BRE
Carlsberg	1.80	0.00	0.0	100	CAR
Heineken	2.00	0.00	0.0	100	HEI
Interbrew	2.50	0.00	0.0	100	INT
Kaiser	3.00	0.00	0.0	100	KAI
Orkla	3.50	0.00	0.0	100	ORK
Reckitt	4.00	0.00	0.0	100	REK
Stout	4.50	0.00	0.0	100	STO

Chemicals

Stock	Price	Chg	%	Vol	Code
Adnoca	12.50	0.00	0.0	100	ADN
Beck's	1.20	0.00	0.0	100	BEK
Brewery	1.50	0.00	0.0	100	BRE
Carlsberg	1.80	0.00	0.0	100	CAR
Heineken	2.00	0.00	0.0	100	HEI
Interbrew	2.50	0.00	0.0	100	INT
Kaiser	3.00	0.00	0.0	100	KAI
Orkla	3.50	0.00	0.0	100	ORK
Reckitt	4.00	0.00	0.0	100	REK
Stout	4.50	0.00	0.0	100	STO

Electronics

Stock	Price	Chg	%	Vol	Code
Adnoca	12.50	0.00	0.0	100	ADN
Beck's	1.20	0.00	0.0	100	BEK
Brewery	1.50	0.00	0.0	100	BRE
Carlsberg	1.80	0.00	0.0	100	CAR
Heineken	2.00	0.00	0.0	100	HEI
Interbrew	2.50	0.00	0.0	100	INT
Kaiser	3.00	0.00	0.0	100	KAI
Orkla	3.50	0.00	0.0	100	ORK
Reckitt	4.00	0.00	0.0	100	REK
Stout	4.50	0.00	0.0	100	STO

Energy

Stock	Price	Chg	%	Vol	Code
Adnoca	12.50	0.00	0.0	100	ADN
Beck's	1.20	0.00	0.0	100	BEK
Brewery	1.50	0.00	0.0	100	BRE
Carlsberg	1.80	0.00	0.0	100	CAR
Heineken	2.00	0.00	0.0	100	HEI
Interbrew	2.50	0.00	0.0	100	INT
Kaiser	3.00	0.00	0.0	100	KAI
Orkla	3.50	0.00	0.0	100	ORK
Reckitt	4.00	0.00	0.0	100	REK
Stout	4.50	0.00	0.0	100	STO

Finance

Stock	Price	Chg	%	Vol	Code
Adnoca	12.50	0.00	0.0	100	ADN
Beck's	1.20	0.00	0.0	100	BEK
Brewery	1.50	0.00	0.0	100	BRE
Carlsberg	1.80	0.00	0.0	100	CAR
Heineken	2.00	0.00	0.0	100	HEI
Interbrew	2.50	0.00	0.0	100	INT
Kaiser	3.00	0.00	0.0	100	KAI
Orkla	3.50	0.00	0.0	100	ORK
Reckitt	4.00	0.00	0.0	100	REK
Stout	4.50	0.00	0.0	100	STO

Food

Stock	Price	Chg	%	Vol	Code
Adnoca	12.50	0.00	0.0	100	ADN
Beck's	1.20	0.00	0.0	100	BEK
Brewery	1.50	0.00	0.0	100	BRE
Carlsberg	1.80	0.00	0.0	100	CAR
Heineken	2.00	0.00	0.0	100	HEI
Interbrew	2.50	0.00	0.0	100	INT
Kaiser	3.00	0.00	0.0	100	KAI
Orkla	3.50	0.00	0.0	100	ORK
Reckitt	4.00	0.00	0.0	100	REK
Stout	4.50	0.00	0.0	100	STO

Health Care

Stock	Price	Chg	%	Vol	Code
Adnoca	12.50	0.00	0.0	100	ADN
Beck's	1.20	0.00	0.0	100	BEK
Brewery	1.50	0.00	0.0	100	BRE
Carlsberg	1.80	0.00	0.0	100	CAR
Heineken	2.00	0.00	0.0	100	HEI
Interbrew	2.50	0.00	0.0	100	INT
Kaiser	3.00	0.00	0.0	100	KAI
Orkla	3.50	0.00	0.0	100	ORK
Reckitt	4.00	0.00	0.0	100	REK
Stout	4.50	0.00	0.0	100	STO

Investment Companies

Stock	Price	Chg	%	Vol	Code
Adnoca	12.50	0.00	0.0	100	ADN
Beck's	1.20	0.00	0.0	100	BEK
Brewery	1.50	0.00	0.0	100	BRE
Carlsberg	1.80	0.00	0.0	100	CAR
Heineken	2.00	0.00	0.0	100	HEI
Interbrew	2.50	0.00	0.0	100	INT
Kaiser	3.00	0.00	0.0	100	KAI
Orkla	3.50	0.00	0.0	100	ORK
Reckitt	4.00	0.00	0.0	100	REK
Stout	4.50	0.00	0.0	100	STO

Stock	Price	Chg	%	Vol	Code
Adnoca	12.50	0.00	0.0	100	ADN
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Carlsberg	1.80	0.00	0.0	100	CAR
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Hinchliffe in talks to buy back Facia

NIGEL COPE

Stephen Hinchliffe was preparing to mount a bid to buy his stricken Facia retail group from the receivers yesterday just a day after the company collapsed.

Though Mr Hinchliffe was unavailable for comment, he was understood to be in Sheffield holding meetings with potential financial backers in an attempt to regain control. "He is not just taking it lying down," one source said.

Receivers to Facia, KPMG, said that they had only spoken briefly to Mr Hinchliffe on Saturday and had not heard from him since. "He has made no move," said Tony Thompson of joint receivers KPMG. It is understood that Mr Hinchliffe's co-operation is not being sought as he was not involved in the day-to-day running of the business.

Mr Thompson said he had received expressions of interest from eight different parties, including existing UK retailers, of which four were for more than

one part of the group. There have been expressions of interest from the management of two of the trading businesses. There is one interested buyer for the whole group though this has come from outside the company.

However, it is possible that Gary O'Brien, Facia's chief operating officer, may be interested in tabling a bid for the whole of Facia.

Colourful career of a 'high street king'

He has been called many things in his colourful career - "the Hinch" by some of his Sheffield cohorts, even "the King of the high street" - before the dramatic collapse of his Facia retail empire, writes Nigel Cope. But no one has ever called him dull.

Stephen Hinchliffe's colourful image is that of the classic 1980s-style entrepreneur with all the trappings. There is the fondness for large baronial houses as corporate HQs (one

Though he declined to confirm this yesterday, he said that he felt the strategy of bringing together a number of high street brands and reducing the central overheads was a sound one. "There weren't significant problems. The group was just under-capitalised. These are still good little businesses. The baby was suffocated before it had a chance to grow."

had a disco in the basement) and a collection of 70 classic cars, including a jade coloured Mercedes with the number plate SH1. There have been private jets and helicopters. There is even the obligatory interest in the local football club, Sheffield United, where he is a director. He once asked: "What's money for?"

In the sombre 1990s of the grey suit and the Greenbury report, Mr Hinchliffe always

KPMG said all the Facia stores were trading normally and that there were no plans to close any of the 500 shops included in the receivership. A spokesman said the news had been well received by staff as it had "removed some uncertainty". Facia employs 8,500 staff in total, including 1,000 in the shoe shops.

The receivership includes the Facia parent company as well as five of the trading subsidiaries, Salisbury's Contessa, Oakland, Torq and Red or Dead. Sears will go to the high court at noon today where its petition to place Facia's UK footwear businesses into administration will be heard. This concerns the shoe chains Saxone, Curtes, Manfield, Trueform and Freeman Hardy Willis.

The receivership does not include the Sock Shop chain, which has separate banking agreements with Bank of Scotland. KPMG will meet the bank today.

Also not included are the Bata chain of shoe shops in Germany, which are owned by Mr Hinchliffe personally, the Colibri lighter business and French and Scott, a cosmetics company.

According to the receivers, Facia collapsed with debts of £30m. Management accounts show a loss of £9m in the past 16 weeks.

Sears' decision to serve a petition for administration on Facia's footwear business and take a £25m exceptional charge to cover property sales and Facia's debts will place further pressure on chief executive Liam Strong.

It has emerged that under the terms of Sears deal with Mr Hinchliffe, Sears still owned all the stock in the shoe stores such as Freeman Hardy Willis, Saxone and Curtes. Sears also paid the staff wages and then was reimbursed by Facia. The store leases had not been transferred to Facia and now revert to Sears. Sears slumped to a £120m loss last year, due in part to the £54m loss on the shoe deals with Mr Hinchliffe.

A Sears spokesman justified the deal saying it was the only one on offer. "It was that or close them down," he said.

Hinchliffe: Larger than life character of the retail world

1,000 jobs to go in WH Smith shake-up

NIGEL COPE

WH Smith will announce a radical shake-up of its operations next week which will see more than 1,000 job losses and the closure of its London head office, which costs around £25m a year to run.

Smith's will abandon the expensive premises behind Sloane Square where several hundred staff are employed. A handful will be transferred to a cheaper London location though this has not yet been named.

Most of the job cuts will be at the Swindon offices where the core WH Smith retail chain is based. A shake-up of senior management is also expected. The changes are the fruits of a three-month review of the business undertaken by new chief executive Bill Cockburn, who joined the company from the Post Office.

He is also expected to make an announcement on Do It All, the loss-making DIY chain it jointly owns with Boots. Mr Cockburn is likely to signal his desire to sell the chain as its closure would be too expensive.

WH Smith will need the agreement of Boots, which announces its results this week. Boots is under less pressure to bite the bullet on Do It All as it has net cash of almost £600m.

Candidates to buy all, or more likely, parts of the 192-strong chain include market leader B&Q and Wickes. Sainsbury's Homebase may be interested, though it is still integrating the Texas Homecare stores it acquired from Ladbroke last year. There could be interest from foreign buyers.

Mr Cockburn, who joined WH Smith from the Post Office, is expected to announce plans to focus more on the main WH Smith brand, which has been suffering from falling footfall on the high street and increased competition from supermarkets.

Mr Cockburn is thought to be keen to increase sales and margins at the stores. Almost 40 per cent of WH Smith customers leave without buying anything. The average spend is only £5.

BT line rentals

In Saturday's edition of the paper we incorrectly reported that the increase in BT's line rental charges from this July would add £36 a year to domestic telephone bills. This was due to a typographical error. The figure should have read £3.60.

Higher tax predicted for BSkyB

MATHEW HORSMAN
Media Editor

There is a growing risk that BSkyB, the satellite broadcaster owned 40 per cent by Rupert Murdoch, will face sharply higher tax charges after 1998, a City investment house will argue in a report published this week.

According to the report by ABN Amro Hoare Govett, the risk stems from proposed changes to the payments made by ITV companies to the Treasury, which are scheduled to be reviewed over the next 18 months. Companies which make high licence payments, notably Yorkshire-Tyne Tees and HTV, will be able to negotiate lower fees with the Independent Television Commission under the terms of their 10-year franchises.

The ITC is expected to calculate the amount ITV companies can afford to pay without jeopardising quality standards, particularly for regional broadcasts. This calculation will take into account the declining share of advertising revenues accruing to ITV companies, which face competition from cable, satellite and the new Channel 5.

The rationale for the higher rates is rooted in the monopoly structure of the ITV system, where franchises have been known as "a licence to print money". New competition has eroded that commercial advantage, however. The ITV companies are also set to lose funding from the Channel 4 levy, which could be phased out by 1988.

Hoare Govett warns that "the rebalancing" of levies on TV companies will lower the amount the industry as a whole

pays to the Treasury. This could encourage a Labour government to extend the tax base to include satellite broadcasters as well, which currently do not pay licence fees or the special "percentage of qualifying revenue" levied on the ITV sector.

The risk is expected to grow year by year, as non-terrestrial broadcasters take an ever-increasing share of advertising revenues.

According to a source familiar with the Hoare Govett report, "if the Government believes the TV industry makes super-normal profits and should pay super-normal taxes, then it will become increasingly inevitable that all broadcasters pay a share".

BSkyB, which currently benefits from tax losses built up in the early 1990s, when the expensive network was being developed, is expected to be liable for corporation tax by 1998, and City analysts have assumed as much in their forecasts.

But an additional tax, in the form of a payment based on advertising share, would be an added burden on the company, and could materially affect its high rating in the stock market.

Hoare Govett will add that BSkyB already faces increased regulatory risk as a result of an Office of Fair Trading investigation into its relationship with the cable industry, to which it supplies pay-TV programming.

Extending the base to include BSkyB would require new legislation, as the company operates a non-domestic satellite service and has not had to bid for frequencies or pay levies on its service.



A little-noticed feature of the Maastricht Treaty was the deregulation of coach travel in Europe which ended the requirement on bus companies to return cross-border travellers to the country of embarkation. For the first time it is legal for travellers to hop on and off buses in the same way as they have for years with inter-rail tickets, writes Tom Stevenson.

It has taken an Australian backpacker to spot the loophole and create a business, Eurobus, in its wake. Max Thomas (pictured above), who has been in the travel business in the UK for 12 years, is now coming to Ofex, the unregulated market run by jobber JP Jenkins, to raise £750,000 to replace his rented fleet of nine 49-seater buses with eight fully owned 78-seater double-deckers.

The buses will continue to serve Eurobus's two routes, one taking in 23 European cities and the other an 11-city UK tour. Passengers can jump on to the bus at any one of the stop-off points as many

Australian entrepreneur takes Eurobus across the border

times as they like during the validity of the ticket, anything from one to three months. On board telephones and faxes, and guides on each coach, mean accommodation can be booked in transit for independent travellers who don't want to commit themselves to an itinerary in advance. A computerised tracking system enables passengers to be located on

any route and for messages to be relayed. Within Europe there is a daily service supplied three times a week by services from London to Paris and Amsterdam. A one-month Eurobus ticket costs £180 compared to £249 for a comparable Inter-Rail ticket. The offer for subscription of up to 3.75m shares at 20p, reduces the stake of Mr Thomas and a group of five individuals who initially backed the venture to 75 per cent.

Eurobus, which has been trading for a year, sold 7,900 passes in the nine months to December 1995.

Photograph: Edward Webb

Ofel set to ease BT price curbs

MICHAEL HARRISON

The telecoms industry regulator Don Cruickshank will today announce an easing of price controls over BT but the two sides may still be on a collision course over his plans to clamp down on anti-competitive behaviour.

Mr Cruickshank is expected

to propose abolishing controls on the prices charged to large business customers and relax the limits on how much domestic bills can be increased by.

But he is likely to insist that the new price control formula is "indivisible" from general powers he is seeking to curb any anti-competitive behaviour by BT as the market is deregulated.

BT will be referred automatically to the Monopolies and Mergers Commission if it refuses to agree to a new anti-competitive clause being written into its licence.

BT is presently not allowed to raise charges by more than inflation less 7.5 percentage points. In March, Mr Cruickshank proposed price rises should be

capped at RPI less 5.9 per cent for the four years from July 1997. At the top end of the range that would have cut the average domestic bill by £30 a year.

He is thought to have been persuaded by industry-wide representations that to set the price cap so tightly would prevent rival operators entering the market, thereby stifling competition.

Addis family finally sees the Wisdom of selling out

MICHAEL HARRISON

The Addis family, the business dynasty that invented the toothbrush and gave its name to the ubiquitous pedal bin, has rushed up.

Wisdom Toothbrushes, which has been launched by the Addis family, is the last of a series of businesses that have been sold to a management

buy-out team for a little under £15m.

The sale follows a £20m management buy-out earlier this year of Addis Houseware and marks the virtual end of a relationship between the family and everyday domestic utensils going back 200 years.

William Addis is credited with inventing the toothbrush in 1780. For 160 years they were made from pig's bristles and

wood but in 1940 the Addis family invested in plastic injection moulding equipment and the modern toothbrush was born. Pan scrubbers, plastic vegetable racks and, of course, the washing-up bowl soon followed.

The new keeper of the Addis tradition is Brian McMullen, chief executive of Wisdom since 1994, who has bought the company with three other directors and the venture capital group 3i.

Based in Haverhill, Suffolk, Wisdom makes 50 million toothbrushes a year, including Britain's best-seller the Wisdom Regular, and accounts for 15 per cent of the market. About a third of production is exported - its biggest overseas market being the US where dentists give away a toothbrush with every visit.

Mr McMullen will have a controlling 51 per cent stake in

the new company and says he has made a "sizeable investment" in the business. The other members of the buy-out team are manufacturing director Mike Ridge, marketing director Janice Collins and financial director Julian Edge-Partington.

"Toothbrushes are basically non-cyclical and recession proof but people do not change them as often as the they are sup-

posed to," laments Mr McMullen. "The dentists' recommendation is that they should be changed every three months. In Japan they buy a new one every two months but here it is every nine or ten months."

The Addis name has not died altogether - Oliver Addis will continue to run Addis Smokers toothbrush - but it is fast becoming a collectors' item.

STOCK MARKETS									
FTSE 100									
Index	Close	Week's chg	Change%	1995 High	1995 Low	Yield%			
FTSE 100	3747.80	-4.3	-0.1	3857.10	3639.50	4.03			
FTSE 250	4510.00	+20.0	+0.4	4568.60	4015.30	3.34			
FTSE 350	1900.30	+0.3	+0.0	1945.40	1816.60	3.88			
FT Small Cap	2229.72	-4.2	-0.2	2241.87	1954.98	2.92			
FT All Share	1805.78	-0.1	-0.0	1824.74	1771.95	3.80			
New York	5845.18	+119.7	+2.1	5778.00	5032.94	2.15			
Dax	21858.19	+137.8	+0.7	22282.05	19734.70	0.721			
Hong Kong	11264.73	+245.6	+2.2	11594.99	10204.87	3.281			
Frankfurt	2542.80	+0.6	+0.0	2570.78	2283.36	1.881			

Source: FT Information

INTEREST RATES

UK interest rates

UK interest rates (1974-1994)

Y-axis: % (0.0 to 12.0)

X-axis: Year (1974 to 1994)

Legend: 3M/90, 1Y/90, Monthly M3

94 rates are annual averages

US interest rates

US interest rates (1974-1994)

Y-axis: % (0.0 to 12.0)

X-axis: Year (1974 to 1994)

Legend: 3M/90, 1Y/90

Source: Reuters (week)

Money Market Rates

Index	1 Month	1 Year
UK	6.00	6.38
US	5.28	5.66
Japan	0.50	0.75
Germany	3.41	4.00

Bond Yields *

Index	1 Month	3 Month	6 Month	1 Year	2 Year	3 Year	Long Bond	10 Year	50 Year
UK	6.00	6.38	6.15	7.71	8.26	7.78			
US	5.28	5.66	6.06	6.09	6.99	6.53			
Japan	0.50	0.75	3.18	2.80	-	-			
Germany	3.41	4.00	6.53	6.55	7.13	-			

* Fixed Rate & Indexes

MAIN PRICE CHANGES

Rises - Top 5	Price (p)	Min	Max	Falls - Top 5	Price (p)	Min	Max	% Change
Southern Water	979.5	289.5	43.8	Rib Minors	579	41	6.6	
Wessex Water	358	50	18.2	Scott Power	318	18	5.4	
Yorkshire Water	730	93	14.6	Southern Electric	714	38	5.1	

CURRENCIES									
£/\$				£/DM					
Percent vs.									
Class				Class					
Week's Chg				Week's Chg					
Yr Ago				Yr Ago					
\$ (London)				\$ (London)					
1.5494 +3.85c 1.5645				0.6454 -1.56 0.639					
\$ (N York)				\$ (N York)					
1.5505 +3.85c 1.5665				0.6450 -1.64 -0.638					
DM (London)				DM (London)					
2.3696 +3.47p 2.425				1.6275 -1.38p 1.55					
¥ (London)				¥ (London)					
167.490 +Y4.594 156.09				108.190 +Y0.425 99.77					
£ Index				£ Index					
88.3 +1.4 88.5				97.0 -0.2 96.1					
OTHER INDICATORS									
Class				Class					
Week's chg				Week's chg					
Yr Ago				Yr Ago					
Index				Index					
Oil Brent				Oil Brent					
17.80 -1.30 17.85				152.6 +2.40c 148.0 13 Jun					
Gold \$				Gold \$					
392.25 +1.55 384.15				130.3 +1.1pc 124.8 28 Jun					
Gold £				Base Rates					
253.16 -0.08 241.45				Base Rates					
				6.00pc 6.75					

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section two

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"But it has resulted in the whole company looking at the environment in a different light. We used to be focused on just compliance with the law but we have moved beyond that and are working much more closely with local communities to look at ways we can anticipate environmental problems and how best to tackle them."

SCIENCE

Cracking the 'folding' code of protein molecules could help us to tackle such diseases as Alzheimer's, says Simon Hadlington

The mystery unfolds ...

Britain's relationship with Europe, the potential health of the population, and the future of the cattle-farming industry may all hang on the kinks and bends in a molecule present in the brain. The best scientific hypothesis at present is that mad cow disease and its human analogue, Creutzfeldt-Jakob disease, are caused by a misshapen variant of a naturally occurring protein which corrupts its correctly configured neighbours by causing them to buckle out of shape.

To demonstrate the importance and difficulty of protein folding, Sheena Radford goes to a cupboard at one end of her compact office in Leeds University's Department of Biochemistry and produces a large sheet of paper, perhaps two feet square. The paper is heavily creased and is criss-crossed with red and blue lines, creating myriad geometric patterns.

Dr Radford says she had made an origami model from the sheet of paper, had unfolded it and marked all the creases.

"If I asked you to go away and fold this piece of paper along the creases and lines which are already marked on it, without highly detailed instructions, the chances are that you would not be able to make the

original model very quickly." She returns to the cupboard. "In fact, if you fold that piece of paper correctly, it becomes this," she says, triumphantly emerging with a small, neat and surprisingly rigid model of a flat-bottomed boat.

Dr Radford's demonstration is impressive and one that she uses in her lectures as an analogy to what happens in living cells, where the folding of protein molecules — a kind of molecular origami — is fundamental to life. And even the most skilled origamiist would look clumsy and slow compared to Mother Nature, who can fold a complex protein molecule spontaneously and with utter precision.

Dr Radford's pioneering work on protein folding, largely carried out during eight years at the Oxford Centre for Molecular Sciences (five as a Royal Society University Research Fellow) and being continued at Leeds, has earned her the Biochemical Society's 1996 Colworth Medal, awarded each year to a scientist under the age of 35 who has made major contribution to biochemistry. It is the first time a woman has won the medal.

The award reflects the strength of British research in what is one of the hottest topics in biomedical science.

The central role proteins play

in living organisms is difficult to overstate. Not one activity characteristic of life could occur in the absence of these ubiquitous substances. Indeed, the function of DNA, the genetic matter contained in each living cell, is to tell the cell which proteins to manufacture. Once the proteins have been created, they, in effect, do the rest to keep the show on the road.

But unlike DNA, with its elegantly simple double-helix configuration, proteins come in an infinity of shapes and sizes, and the three-dimensional form of a protein is largely responsible for its function. If the shape is wrong, the protein will not be able to do its job.

"When the folding process fails to work properly the consequences can be catastrophic," says Dr Radford. "The list of diseases whose cause can be pinpointed to proteins misfolding is growing almost daily — from cataracts to Alzheimer's disease and cystic fibrosis."

For the past 25 years biochemists have been trying to understand how proteins fold up in nature. It is a hugely complex problem and progress is painstaking. But the intricate mechanics that take place in the living cell are slowly being unravelled and a picture is beginning, gradually, to emerge.



Dr Sheena Radford: she uses origami as an analogy to demonstrate the folding of protein molecules to students

Photograph: Azadour Guzelian

"Cracking the folding code will have wide implications," says Dr Radford, "such as the design for new and novel proteins for use in biotechnology and medicine. By understanding the driving forces of folding we may be able to overcome or avoid many disease states."

In the cell, proteins are manufactured in molecular factories called ribosomes, using plans derived from the cell's DNA.

Proteins are made up of a string of individual molecules, amino acids. As the newly formed chain of amino acids

comes off the production line, it is swathed by other proteins whose job it is to protect the delicate newborn protein from the harsh environment of the cell.

Because of their protective role, these proteins are called "molecular chaperones". In Dr Radford's laboratory one particular chaperone is currently of interest. It is a large structure (in molecular terms) shaped like two doughnuts stacked together, which encapsulates the nascent protein within its central cavity. Here, the new protein can safely twist and bend until it reaches its

correct shape before it is transported to its final destination within the cell.

The way in which the protein folds is governed by many factors, not all of them understood. For the past 25 years it has been known that the most important determinant of the protein's shape is the sequence in which the different amino acids have been strung together. In fact, it was this discovery, by Chris Anfinsen in the United States, which opened up the whole field of protein folding, and which won

Anfinsen a Nobel Prize in 1972. Dr Radford's approach to the folding conundrum has been to take proteins whose amino acid sequence is known, to "unfold" them in a test-tube and then to allow them spontaneously to re-fold.

Using a variety of analytical tricks it is possible to follow the re-folding and map it on a computer.

The aim of the work is to derive a set of "ground rules" that govern the folding process: to be able to state that a given sequence of amino acids, under

a particular set of circumstances, will fold into a predictable three-dimensional shape.

"Then we will need to learn the ways by which the molecular chaperones ensure that these events can take place in a living cell," says Dr Radford. "Only when we understand both these facets will we be able to paint a complete picture of Nature's origami."

Such a picture, when it finally emerges, will be a huge asset in developing new ways of tackling the ever-growing list of debilitating "folding diseases".

If you go down to the woods today you do have more of a chance of spotting a water vole, black rat or pine marten than of catching across a teddy bears' picnic; but your best bet might be a zoo in the New Forest displaying Britain's native mammalian species.

On show at the Nature Quest zoo in Longdown in the New Forest are wild boar, foxes, badgers, wallabies and a wide range of assorted rodents. Wallabies, while not native, are naturalised: they have, apparently, been happily hopping about in Dorsetshire since the turn of the century.

Visiting the New Forest to watch British animals in captivity may seem anathema to some, and downright boring to others. But while British wildlife may seem mundane

Shy mammals take a walk on the wild side

British animals get a bad press, says Tom Pullar-Strecker, but a new zoo may change that

compared with its more exotic counterparts in mainstream zoos, it certainly isn't a case of familiarity breeding contempt. The British wild cat, for instance, has been reduced to just a few thousand specimens in Scotland as a result of cross-breeding with domestic cats and exposure to domestic cat diseases.

Derek Gow, the curator of the zoo, insists poor presentation is entirely to blame for the bad press that domestic animals get. "In the main when you consider

British mammals you're looking at a ubiquitously shy, retiring group of mainly nocturnal species, not large showy, gaudy African-plains-type animals. But people can go all over the country and see lions, tigers and elephants and there is virtually nowhere in the British Isles you can go to see a water vole."

The company that runs Nature Quest, Vardon plc, has done what it can to simulate the experience of a chance encounter with nature in the wild by displaying animals in

miniature re-creations of both man-made and natural habitats. Brown rats scuffle around a fake garage complete with a rusty car, while ferrets loiter about in a simulated paddock.

Viewing of the animals — often through video links and one-way glass screens — is relatively non-intrusive and the stress of captivity is reduced by rotating groups of animals between public displays and private off-display enclosures. Nature Quest hopes to secure planning permission for a board-walk over spacious fenced enclosures in the woodlands surrounding the zoo, which will house low-density populations of wild boar, deer, red squirrels and wild cats.

Derek Gow explains, "People should stretch, stoop and strain. If the animal is just sitting like a blob in a concrete box then we have failed with the concept."

Initial reaction from Nature Quest visitors seems to bear out the hypothesis. Steve Chilcraft, a visitor from Milton Keynes who admits his usual encounters with nature are limited to "an occasional glimpse of a fox at the top of the garden" says: "It is much more adventurous than most wildlife displays. They have made British animals interesting."

Although it is a commercial venture, Nature Quest is forging links with conservation groups and universities with the aim of providing both the stock and the know-how to help re-introduce some species into the wild. Derek Gow cautions: "The New Forest is an interesting woodland and there is a whole range of vertebrate

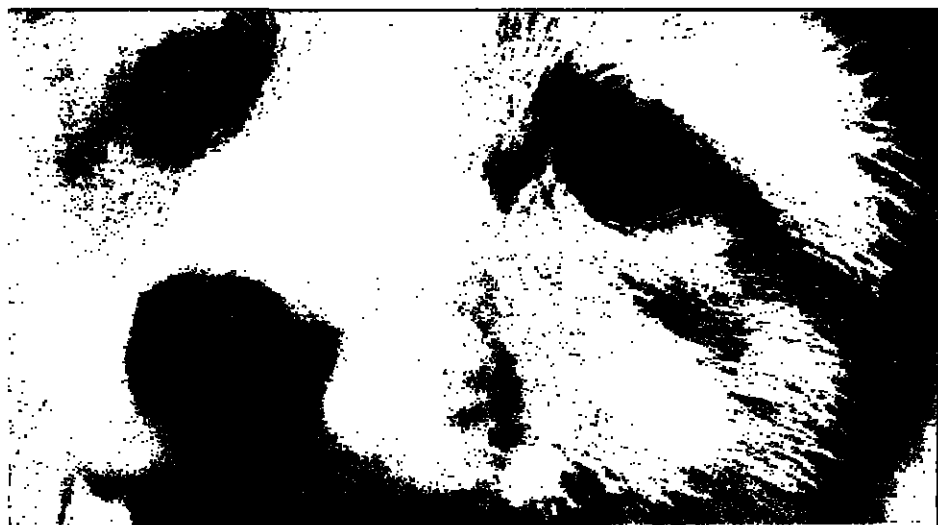
life that is connected with the forest because of its age, and if you go back 500 years you would have found wild cats, wild boar and pine marten. But the heavy grazing regime that is subjected to obviously influences fairly radically the variety of wildlife habitats. I doubt you'll ever see wild boar again in this country because we don't

have enough forest areas to maintain self-sustaining populations of wild cats. Maybe not in the New Forest, but in England generally, yes."

It is a genuine expertise in animal husbandry while breeding animals destined for elsewhere that Mr Gow believes the future lies. "Lots of people jump up and down shouting for

the re-introduction of a whole variety of species but the reality is that it has to be a calm, precise, scientifically methodical project to have any reasonable chance of success.

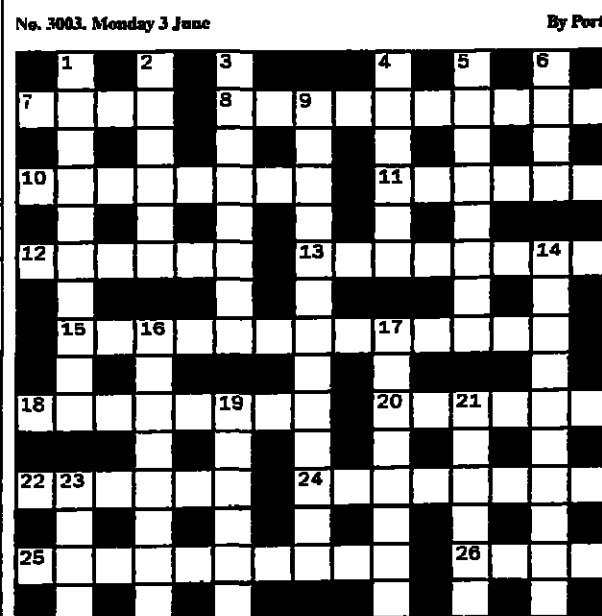
"If you want to re-introduce water voles, you want to introduce hundreds of them and really blitz a site, and when we have an animal with a problem we have to know something about it," he argues. "Otherwise you end up with a situation like the Mauritius kestrel in Jersey which got down in number to five pairs. What do you do? Bring them into captivity for breeding? But what if they die? You've blown it."



Unspun beauty: a hand-reared vixen at Nature Quest

Photograph: Andrew Hassan

THE INDEPENDENT CROSSWORD



ACROSS

7 What passengers pay for food (4)

8 Likely place to find diamonds (2,3,5)

10 Distress a good Greek with one the night before (8)

11 Those in authority accepting alternative hypothesis (6)

12 Patterned body-work? (6)

13 Service parade ending in violence (3,5)

15 One can't get over such a shocker (8,5)

18 Get rid of posh type who embraces hard line (5,3)

20 Return serve (6)

22 End protest (6)

24 Latest boyfriend's capable of going ahead (2,2-4)

25 Still without a formal proposal (10)

26 Heard of green, wild creature (4)

DOWN

1 Country party Glenda rudely interrupted (10)

2 Discovered poet's not heartless (6)

3 Keep out several turning up first (8)

4 Race into view and run after dog (6)

5 Demolish record (4,4)

6 Pronounced scent of Continental flower (4)

9 Feel a cut might spoil opera (3,5,5)

14 Kind of popular European citrus fruit (10)

16 Mysterious secret one reveals about circle (8)

17 Smooth out suit ordered for musician (8)

19 Don't start trying to get business trip (6)

21 Tacky seat? (6)

23 Benefit comes from placebo one takes (4)

(cacharel)
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Gossard

Berlei

P

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Lapels

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Triumph

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soo for men

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